

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1878 to 1890.

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# RETURN

IN PURSUANCE OF

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 59TH SECTION

OF THE

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1890,

AS REGARDS IRELAND.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

BY

ALEXANDER THOM & CO. (LIMITED), ABBEY-STREET,

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from

HUGHES, FIGGS, & Co., 104, Grafton-street, Dublin; or

ETRE & SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding-street, Fleet-street, E.C.; or

JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, and 88 and 90, West Nile-street, Glasgow.

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1891.

[C.—6335.] Price 10d.

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# RETURN.

## PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

By the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890, which came into force on 1st September, 1890, the duty of slaughtering cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia has been transferred from the Local Authorities: and power has been conferred on the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council to order the slaughter, not only of cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia but also of cattle that have been in contact with those affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, and, in both cases, to pay compensation to the owners of the cattle according to the terms of the principal Act of 1878.

To meet the cost of these provisions a special account has been constituted by the Act of 1890, called "The Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund," from which all expenses are to be paid. To this account are to be carried each sums, not exceeding £20,000 in any one year, as may be voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Act, and also any moneys realized by sale of carcasses of slaughtered cattle. In the event of these resources, combined, being insufficient, the General Account of the Cattle Diseases Fund may be drawn upon.

Prior to 1st September, 1890, the Local Authorities had been required, under the Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888, to slaughter, at the expense of the local rates, all cattle that had been in contact with those affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia; and the following table shows the total cost of the slaughter of cattle for Pleuro-Pneumonia, both as diseased and in contact, for the three years ending 1890:—

Year.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
1888, . . . .	19,331 10 . 1
1889, . . . .	9,529 5 10
1890, . . . .	17,901 3 . 6
Total, . . . .	46,651 19 7

For the period of the year 1890 during which the Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888 was in force, viz., the eight months ended 31st August, 1890, the cost of the Order was as under:—

	£ s. d.
Compensation, . . . . .	23,148 10 0
Expenses of Valuation, Removal, Disinfection, &c., . . . . .	906 12 2
Total Expenditure, . . . . .	23,054 3 2
Deduct amount realized by sale of carcasses, . . . . .	11,662 11 9
Net Expenditure, . . . . .	11,391 10 5

For the same period the net expenditure of the Local Authorities for cattle slaughtered as being diseased was as follows:—

Period.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Eight months ended 31st August, 1890, . . .	1,307 2 6

For the remaining four months of the year during which the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Pleuro-Pneumonia Act, 1890, was in force, the cost of the working of the Act was as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Compensation, . . . . .	8,272 10 0
General Expenses, . . . . .	801 11 4
Total Expenditure, . . . . .	9,074 1 4
Deduct amount realised by sale of carcasses, . . .	3,781 10 7
Net Expenditure, . . . . .	5,293 10 9

The Returns show a further decrease in the number of outbreaks of Pleuro-Pneumonia in the year 1890, as compared with former years.

The figures for the last four years are:—

Year.	No. of Outbreaks.	No. of Cattle slaughtered as being diseased.	No. of Cattle slaughtered as being in contact with diseased Cattle.
1887, . . . . .	340	819	—
1888, . . . . .	181	523	2,653
1889, . . . . .	108	184	1,165
1890, . . . . .	95	250	2,115

#### DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Special regulations have been made with respect to the Dublin district to which Pleuro-Pneumonia is for the most part confined. These regulations will be found at pages 66 to 69.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Ireland continues to be free from this disease. No case has occurred since the year 1884.

## SWINE FEVER.

There has been an increase in the number of outbreaks of swine fever reported in 1890, as compared with the previous year. The figures, however, are less than those for 1888, as will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Number of Outbreaks.	Swine Attacked.
1888, . . . . .	392	1,815
1889, . . . . .	373	761
1890, . . . . .	365	1,014

## GLANDERS.

Nineteen cases of glanders were reported during the year.

## FARCY.

No case of farcy was reported during the year.

## ANTHRAX.

Seventeen outbreaks of this disease were reported during the year, as compared with twenty-one in the previous year, and twenty-five in 1888.

## RABIES.

The returns show that 353 cases of rabies were reported in 1890, as compared with 405 in 1889, and 561 in 1888.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,  
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,  
DUBLIN CASTLE.

March, 1891.

# I.—ORDERS made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and remaining in force, either wholly or in part.

Year.	Month.	Order.	Page.
1878.	28th September.	Directing that the Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation shall take place only between sunrise and sunset.	5
	18th November.	Forming the Four Law Offices of Dublin, Newport, and Wexford into an United District for purposes of inspection.	6
	4th December.	Do. do. do. Sligo, Downpatrick, and Tynan Four Law Offices.	6
	4th "	Prescribing the method of appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Sligo, Downpatrick, and Tynan Four Law Offices.	6
	21st "	Dublin Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Wharf.	7
	21st "	Dublin Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station.	7
1879.	21st April.	Forming the Four Law Offices of Ballina, Belmullet, Killybeg, and Swinford into an United District for purposes of inspection.	8
	26th June.	Belfast Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Landing Place.	10
	4th July.	Belfast Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Wharf.	10
	8th August.	The Dairies, Cornfields, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of August, 1879.*	10
	2d December.	Dublin Port—Ordering that the Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation shall take place in a suitable part or enclosed place, and not in any public road or thoroughfare.	11
1880.	19th May.	The Animals (Ireland) Order.	13
1881.	18th October.	Prohibition of Importation of Animals from Spain and Portugal.	15
1882.	18th February.	Port of Dublin—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	16
	18th "	Port of Drogheda—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	16
	2nd March.	Ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	16
	14th "	Port of Keweenaw—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	16
	8th April.	Disinfection of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1882, No. IV.—Prohibiting Importation of Animals from France.	17
	20th "	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXII.—Modifying the Regulations as to Movement of Animals into and out of zones infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	18
	21st "	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXIII.—The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1882.	18
	25th "	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 148.—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1882, empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations with regard to the Movement of Animals into their Districts, with a view to prevent the introduction of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	18
	7th May.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 149.—Empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations for the Disinfection of Houses, &c., of animals affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease when slaughtered.	19
	18th "	Port of Warrington—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after Notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	19
	2nd August.	Port of Donaghadee—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after Notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	19
	18th October.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 148.—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1882, Amendment.	19
	18th "	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 149.—Providing for the Movement of Breeding Rams into places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	19

\* Under Section 4 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act 1878, the powers vested in the Privy Council of making Orders under Section 4 of the Act of 1878 are now transferred to the Local Government Board; and it is provided therein that this Order shall be deemed to have been made by the Local Government Board.

ORDERS made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and remaining in force, either wholly or in part—continued.

Year.	Month.	Order.	Page.
1881.	22d December.	Port of Belfast—Defining places for Inspection of Animals Intended for Exportation.	45
1884.	4th March.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1884—Empowering Local Authorities, when specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, to slaughter Animals affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, or Animals in contact with affected ones, and to pay compensation for such, also providing for the movement of the Animals to a Slaughter House.	46
	1st August.	Port of Wexford—Defining place for Inspection of Animals Intended for Exportation.	47
	21st " "	Port of Limerick—Do. do. do.	48
	18th " "	Port of Cork—Providing for the Disinfection of Towns, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.	49
1885.	2nd January.	Port of Londonderry—Defining places for Inspection of Animals Intended for Exportation to Great Britain.	50
	2nd " "	Port of Sligo—Defining Places for Inspection of Animals Intended for Exportation to Great Britain.	50
	25th July.	Swiss Force (Switzerland) Order of 1885—Empowering Local Authorities to Slaughter and Pay Compensation for Swine affected with Swine Fever, or that have been in contact with Swine so affected.	51
	12th " "	Forming the Poor Law Union of Dungarvan and Kinsale into one United District for purposes of Inspection.	52
	7th August.	Appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Unions of Dungarvan and Kinsale.	53
1886.	26th February.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886—Prohibiting Importation of Animals from Great Britain, except with consent of Lord Lieutenant.	54
	15th May.	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886—Amending Chapter III of the Animals (Ireland) Order relating to the Inspection of Animals for Exportation.	57
	15th " "	Port of Cork—Defining places for Inspection of Animals Intended for Exportation to Great Britain.	58
	18th October.	The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1886.	59
	18th " "	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1886.	60
	15th November.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886, No. II.—Prohibiting Importation of Animals from Norway.	61
	26th December.	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, No. II.—Amending Chapter III of the Animals (Ireland) Order, relating to Inspection and Officers of Local Authorities.	61
1887.	21st March.	Port of Dundalk—Defining a Place for Inspection of Animals Intended for Exportation to Great Britain.	62
	21st " "	Port of Drogheda. Do. do. do. do.	63
	21st " "	Do. Greenock. Do. do. do. do.	63
	21st April.	Do. Larne. Do. do. do. do.	63
	21st " "	Do. Westport. Do. do. do. do.	63
	21st " "	Do. Coleraine. Do. do. do. do.	63
	21st " "	Do. Henry. Do. do. do. do.	64
	21st " "	Do. Portrush. Do. do. do. do.	64
	21st " "	Do. Belleek. Do. do. do. do.	67
	21st " "	Do. Drogheda. Do. do. do. do.	67
1891.	2nd January.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1891—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from India.	67
	18th May.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1891, No. II.—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from Belgium.	67
	20th October.	Port of Waterford—Defining Places for Inspection of Animals Intended for Exportation to Great Britain.	67

ORDERS made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and remaining in force, either wholly or in part—continued.

Year.	Month.	Order.	Page.
1885.	15th April.	Exportation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1885—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from the German Empire.	81
1885.	2nd August.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1885—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from Her Majesty's possessions in North America, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.	81
	20th "	The Furose-pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1889.	81
	15th October.	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1890, No. II.—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from the Kingdom of the Netherlands.	81
1890.	25th January.	The Dublin, Scheduled Districts Order of 1891.	81
	25th "	The Furose-pneumonia Order, No. 20.—Declaring a Scheduled District in Hastings Union.	81

#### PORT OF\*—

The Lords Justices, under the powers vested in them by the 7th section of the Partial Inspection (Ireland) Order, 1878, do hereby order and direct that the inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the above-mentioned port only between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

By their Excellencies' command,

HENRY ROBERTSON.

Dublin Castle, 25th day of September, 1878.

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 15th day of November, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.	M. MORRIS.
JAMES LOWTHER.	HENRY CARMODY.
J. D. FITZGERALD.	EDWARD GIMON.
J. A. LAWSON.	

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 25th day of November, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Castletown Poor Law Union,  
Newport Poor Law Union,  
Westport Poor Law Union,

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 12th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Eligo Poor Law Union,  
Dromore West Poor Law Union,  
Tobaccoary Poor Law Union,

\*An order in this form was sent to every Port in Ireland where animals intended for exportation are inspected.



shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1873.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 4th day of December, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.	H. LAW.
HEDDER EYRE CHATTERTON.	R. DEASY.
J. WICKES, G.	JAMES LOWTHER.
EDWARD GIBSON.	

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," and dated the 4th day of December, 1878, the several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

Sligo Poor Law Union,  
Tolackurthy Poor Law Union,  
Dromore West Poor Law Union,

have been united into a district for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," and of every other power enabling Us therein, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said several Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate three of its members and that the members of the said several Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee seven members shall form a quorum; and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Orders of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £100 per annum and his cost of travelling, and the several Unions included in the said united District shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof respectively, and that the said cost of travelling shall be paid by the Union for which the duty in respect of which such cost shall be incurred shall have been performed.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 5th day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873, which

empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All that quay on the north side of the river Liffey, between the drawbridge entrance into George's (Custom House) Dock and the south-west corner of the Queen's Timber Yard, and also the several landing-places surrounding the said George's Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and the doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station:—

All that space or place situate near the Custom House of Dublin, and within the Dock walls thereof, called and known as "The Sallyfield," or "The Salliesfield."

This order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

#### MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 32nd day of April, 1879.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

The Poor Law Union of Ballina,  
The Poor Law Union of Belmullet,  
The Poor Law Union of Killybegs, and  
The Poor Law Union of Swinford,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
this 21st day of April, 1879.

J. T. BALL, C. J. D. FITZGERALD.  
HEADQUARTERS. HENRY CHERY. WATERFORD.  
GERALD FITZGERALD, JR. EDWARD GIBSON.  
C. R. BARRY. M. MORRIS. LEINSTER.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Govern-  
ment of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Govern-  
ment of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the  
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which em-  
power Us to exercise the powers by the said Act,  
conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making  
of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular  
ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the  
powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every  
other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby  
approve of the following part of the Port of Belfast as a  
place of landing for Foreign Animals under Part  
IV. of "The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order":—

The north and west quays of Spencer Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately  
after the 1st day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin,  
this 26th day of June, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,

T. H. BURKE.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Govern-  
ment of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Govern-  
ment of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the  
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which em-  
power Us to exercise the powers by the said Act,  
conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making  
of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular  
ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the  
powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every  
other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby  
define the following part of the Port of Belfast as a  
Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All the north and west quays of Spencer and Dufferin  
Docks, extending a distance of two thousand feet, and

(c) Under Section 9 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1880, the powers vested in the Privy Council of making Orders under Section 34 of the Act of 1878 are now transferred to the Local Government Board; and it is provided therein that this Order shall be deemed to have been made by the Local Government Board.

all the space of ground on the north side of the timber  
pond adjoining the Spencer Dock on the north side,  
and extending a distance of four hundred and fifty  
feet in length and one hundred feet in breadth.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately  
after the 9th day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin,  
this 4th day of July, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,

T. H. BURKE.

# THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK SHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER OF AUGUST, 1879 (a).

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

## MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General  
Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and con-  
sent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by  
virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under  
the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and  
of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do  
order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

### Preliminary.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Dairies, Cow-  
sheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of August,  
1879."

2. This Order extends to Ireland only.

3. In this Order words have the same meaning as  
in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

### Revocation of former Orders.

4. The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milkshops (Ireland)  
Order of 1879, and the Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-  
shops Amendment (Ireland) Order of 1879, are hereby  
from the making of this Order revoked: but nothing  
herein shall invalidate or make unlawful anything  
done under those Orders, or either of them, before the  
making of this Order, or interfere with the institution  
or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any  
offence committed against, or any penalty incurred  
under, those Orders, or either of them.

### Construction and Water-Supply of New Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

5. (1.) It shall not be lawful for any person fol-  
lowing the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to begin  
to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building not so  
occupied at the making of this Order, unless and until  
he first makes provision, to the reasonable satisfaction  
of the Local Authority, for the lighting, and the  
ventilation, including airspaces, and the cleansing,  
drainage, and water-supply of the same, while occu-  
pied as a dairy or cow-shed.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any such person to  
begin so to occupy any such building without first  
giving one month's notice in writing to the Local  
Authority of his intention so to do.

### Sanitary State of all Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person following  
the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to occupy as a

dairy or cow-shed any building, whether so occupied at the making of this Order or not, if and as long as the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply thereof are not such as are necessary or proper—

- (a.) For the health and good condition of the cattle therein; and
- (b.) For the cleanliness of milk vessels used therein for containing milk for sale; and
- (c.) For the protection of the milk therein against infection and contamination.

*Cleaning of Dairies, Cow-Sheds, Milk-Stores, Milk-Shops, and Milk-Vans.*

7. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prescribing and regulating the cleansing of dairies and cow-sheds, in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen, and the cleansing of milk-stores, milk-shops, and milk-vessels, used for containing milk for sale by such persons.

*Contamination of Milk.*

8. If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

- (a.) Shall not be mixed with other milk; and
- (b.) Shall not be sold or used for human food; and
- (c.) Shall not be sold or used for food of swine, or other animals unless and until it has been boiled.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen, or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop—

- (1.) To allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows, or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairymen, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a milk-store, or milk-shop, so far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk; or
- (2.) If himself so suffering, or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows, or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way take part in the conduct of his trade or business, so far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk—

until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk, or of its contamination, has ceased.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, to use a milk-store or milk-shop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the milk-store or milk-shop, and of the milk-vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

*Keeping of Swine.*

11. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen or purveyor of milk to keep any swine in any cow-shed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk-store or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale.

*Registration of Dairymen and others.*

12.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall keep a register of persons from time to time carrying on in the district of the Local Authority the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and shall from time to time revise and correct the register.

(2.) The Local Authority shall from time to time give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in their district, and, if they think fit, by placards, handbills, or otherwise, of registration being required, and of the mode of registration.

(3.) It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on in the district of any Local Authority the trade of cow-keeper, dairymen, or purveyor of milk unless he is registered as such therein.

(4.) A person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese, or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not, for the purposes of registration be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper or dairymen, and need not be registered.

(5.) A person who sells milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours for their accommodation, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed, by reason only of such selling, to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper, dairymen, or purveyor of milk, and need not, by reason thereof, be registered.

*Acts of Local Authorities.*

13.—(1.) All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, and in force at the making of this Order, shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

(2.) Forms of registers and other forms which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, may be used, so far as they are suitable for the purposes of this Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 9th day of August, 1879.

J. T. RALL, C. R. DEASY.

HENRY OSMERY.

**PORT OF DUBLIN.**

**MARLBOROUGH.**

The Lord Lieutenant, pursuant to the power conferred upon him by an Order in Council, dated the 18th day of September, 1878, and made under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1876, and entitled the Port of Dublin (Ireland) Order of 1878, hereby directs that the inspection of animals intended for exportation from the Port of Dublin, under the provisions of the said Order shall be made either in a suitable yard or other enclosed place to be provided by any person interested in the exportation of the said animals, or in the premises known as 14, Fint-street, in the city of Dublin; and that no such inspections shall be made in any public road or other public thoroughfare.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1879.

By His Grace's command,

T. H. ROGER.  
B 2

## THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

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SCHEDULES.

## THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.  
COPPER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

## PART I.

## Preliminary.

## Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Ireland) Order.

## Parts.

2. This order is divided into parts as follows:

PART I.—Preliminary.

PART II.—Disease.

PART III.—Disinfection.

PART IV.—Transit.

PART V.—Foreign.

PART VI.—General.

## Extent.

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

## Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

## Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

Customs means Her Majesty's Customs;

Disease includes, with the diseases specified in the Act of 1878, glanders, farcy, and swine-fever;

Carcase includes, in addition to its meaning as defined in the Act of 1878, the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Licensing officer means any person authorized to act as such by the Lord Lieutenant;

Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

Railway pen means a stationary pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway;

Van means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road, or by rail;

Part, Chapter, Article means Part, Chapter, Article of this Order;

Schedule means Schedule to this Order;

Other terms, unless it is otherwise expressed, have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

## PART II.

## Disease.

## CHAPTER I.—CATTLE-PLAGUE.

## Notice of Cattle Plague.

6.—(1.) The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with cattle-plague, or with disease supposed to be cattle-plague, is given, under

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague exists.*

7. No animal, horse, ass, or mule, and no dog shall be moved alive out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed.

*Movement out of Place infected with Cattle-Plague.*

8. Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council—

(a.) No animal shall be moved alive out of a cow-shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with cattle-plague; and

(b.) No carcass, and no dung of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and no litter, manure, or fodder shall be removed thereout.

*Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.*

9.—(1.) Where, by virtue of the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under Section ten of the Act of 1878), a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

## CHAPTER 2 (a).—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

*Notice of Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

10. The constable to whom notice of the fact of cattle, being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

11. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may under special Order of Council made on the application of a Local Authority, be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, for slaughter, in the manner and on the conditions in that special Order specified, has not otherwise; which special Order will only be made on the Privy Council being satisfied by the Local Authority, that the slaughter of diseased cattle in infected places in the district of the Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient.

12. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the cattle which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist therein, and that the cow-shed or other place where the diseased cattle were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

13.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

*A.—For Slaughter.*

(a.) The cattle may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaugh-

(c) This chapter has been revised by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, see page 14.

tered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) If the cattle so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

*B.—For other Purposes.*

(a.) The cattle may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(f.) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement, and keeping are allowed.

(g.) The cattle moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(h.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

*C.—Out of District.*

(i.) If the cattle moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(j.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(k.) If the cattle moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(l.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle to a market, fair, saleyard, or place of exhibition.

*Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

14. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

*A.—Movement in.*

The cattle may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certifi-

(c.) The carcass so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

(2.) No skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep shall be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction.

(4.) No sheep shall be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

#### *Slaughter in Sheep-Pox.*

26.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any sheep being or having been in the same shed, or flock, or in contact with a sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered.

(3.) The Local Authority shall, out of the local rate pay compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article:

(a.) Where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty shillings.

(5.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

(c.) The provisions of the 84th Section of the Act of 1878 shall apply in respect of any compensation so paid by the Local Authority.

#### *Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox.*

27. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from sheep-pox.

#### *Disinfection for Sheep-Pox.*

28. A Local Authority shall cause the shed, or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

#### *Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.*

29. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order:

(a.) To declare any shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that shed, field, or other place, to be a place infected with sheep-pox; or

(b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with sheep-pox; or

(c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox; or

(d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with sheep-pox is situated to be an area infected with sheep-pox, and to extend the limits of such an area; or

(e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with sheep-pox, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox.

### CHAPTER 5.—SHEEP-SCAB.

#### *Notice of Sheep-Scab.*

30. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, is given under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

#### *Treatment for Sheep-Scab.*

31. A person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, shall treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

#### *Regulations of Local Authority as to Sheep-Scab.*

32. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab;

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place, with sheep affected with sheep-scab;

(3.) For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of Articles 52 or 54 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2) of this Article shall operate so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

#### *Monthly Returns as to Sheep-Scab.*

33. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district sheep-scab, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

### CHAPTER 6.—GLANDERS AND FURCY.

#### *Extension of Act of 1878.*

34. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and glanders and furcy shall be diseases, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

Section twenty-nine (slaughter);

Section thirty-one (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);

Section fifty (powers of police);

Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);

Section fifty-two (detention of vessels);

Section fifty-three (carcases washed ashore);

and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

*Notice of Glanders or Farcy.*

35. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanders or farcy, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.*

36.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

*Regulations of Local Authority as to Glanders or Farcy.*

37. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place of a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy:

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy:

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of Article 52 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) of this Article shall operate so long only as glanders or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

*Slaughter in Glanders.*

38.—(1.) Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and the horse, ass, or mule is alive at the end of fourteen days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within seven days thereafter serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the horse, ass, or mule is not affected with glanders, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason unnecessary or inexpedient.

(3.) The provisions of this Article may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid.

*Exemption of Military.*

39. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the direct supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

## CHAPTER 7.—SWINE-FEVER.

*Extension of Act of 1878.*

40. Swine-fever, that is to say, the disease called or known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purple, red disease, hog cholera, or swine plague, shall be a disease for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

Section twenty-seven (disease during transit);  
Section twenty-eight (infected places);  
Section thirty-one (notice of disease);  
Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);  
Section fifty (powers of police);  
Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);  
Section fifty-four (exclusion of strangers);  
and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of these Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

*Notice of Swine-Fever.*

41. The constable to whom notice of the fact of swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease supposed to be swine-fever, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Declaration of Place Infected with Swine-Fever.*

42.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within ten days existed, in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that pig-sty, shed, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that pig-sty, shed, or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine-fever, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with swine-fever.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

*Place Infected with Swine-Fever.*

43. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a pig-sty, shed, or other place which has become a place infected with swine-fever (namely):

(1.) No swine affected with swine-fever shall be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever.

(2.) Swine not affected with swine-fever may be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

- (a.) The swine may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever.
- (b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer.
- (c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.
- (d.) The swine so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.
- (e.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority induced on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
- (f.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(3.) A carcase of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

- (i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcase to be taken out is not the carcase of a pig that was affected with swine-fever; or
- (ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcase to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:
  - (a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.
  - (b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcase is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.
  - (c.) The carcase shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there.
  - (d.) If the carcase is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority; induced on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
  - (e.) The carcase so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

44. No swine shall be moved into a pig-sty, shed, or other place where swine-fever has existed unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the swine in that pig-sty, shed, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the pig-sty, shed, or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(g.) This chapter has been revised so far as it relates to PLEURO-PNEUMONIA by the PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (Amendment) Order of 1899. See page 25.

#### *Declaration of freedom from Swine-Fever.*

45. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever.

#### *Disinfection for Swine-Fever.*

46. A Local Authority shall cause the pig-sty, shed, or other place in which a pig affected with swine-fever has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

#### *Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.*

47. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order,

- (a.) To declare any pig-sty, shed, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that pig-sty, shed, or other place, to be a place infected with swine-fever; or
- (b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with swine-fever; or
- (c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever; or
- (d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with swine-fever is situate to be an area infected with swine-fever, and to extend the limits of such an area; or
- (e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with swine-fever, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever.

#### CHAPTER 8 (a).—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA OR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OR SWINE-FEVER FOUND IN A MARKET, RAILWAY STATION, GRAZING-PARK, OR OTHER LIKE PLACE, OR DURING TRANSIT.

##### *Special Provisions for these Cases.*

48. By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1878, where an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever,—

- (1.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (2.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (3.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (4.) While in course of being moved by hand or by water; or
- (5.) While being on common or unenclosed land; or
- (6.) While being in a cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or
- (7.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

Then the following regulations shall apply in the several cases following (namely):

##### *A.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

(a.) Where pleuro-pneumonia is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the cattle affected with that disease.

(b.) The diseased cattle so seized shall, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seized be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector.



*Notice of Glanders or Farcy.*

35. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanders or farcy, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.*

36.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

*Regulations of Local Authority as to Glanders or Farcy.*

37. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place of a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy:

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy;

but nothing in any such regulation shall operate in contravention of Article 52 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) of this Article shall operate so long only as glanders or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

*Slaughter in Glanders.*

38.—(1.) Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and the horse, ass, or mule is alive at the end of fourteen days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within seven days thereafter serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the horse, ass, or mule is not affected with glanders, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason unnecessary or inexpedient.

(3.) The provisions of this Article may be put in force, from time to time, or on any occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid.

*Exemption of Military.*

39. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the ordered supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

## CHAPTER 7.—SWINE-FEVER.

*Extension of Act of 1878.*

40. Swine-fever, that is to say, the disease called or known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purple, red disease, hog cholera, or swine plague, shall be a disease for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

Section twenty-seven (disease during transit);  
Section twenty-eight (infected places);  
Section thirty-one (notices of disease);  
Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);  
Section fifty (powers of police);  
Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);  
Section fifty-four (exclusion of strangers);  
and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and penalties.

*Notice of Swine-Fever.*

41. The constable to whom notice of the fact of swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease supposed to be swine-fever, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Declaration of Place infected with Swine-Fever.*

42.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within ten days existed, in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that pig-sty, shed, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that pig-sty, shed, or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine-fever, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with swine-fever.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

*Place infected with Swine-Fever.*

43. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a pig-sty, shed, or other place which has become a place infected with swine-fever (namely):

(1.) No swine affected with swine-fever shall be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever.

(2.) Swine not affected with swine-fever may be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

- (a.) The swine may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever.
- (b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer.
- (c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.
- (d.) The swine so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.
- (e.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority inrolled on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
- (f.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(3.) A carcass of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

- (a.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcass to be taken out is not the carcass of a pig that was affected with swine-fever; or
- (b.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcass to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcass is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.

(c.) The carcass shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there.

(d.) If the carcass is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority; inrolled on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(e.) The carcass so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

44. No swine shall be moved into a pig-sty, shed, or other place where swine-fever has existed unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the swine in that pig-sty, shed, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the pig-sty, shed, or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(e.) This chapter has been revised so far as it relates to Pseudo-Pneumonia by the Pseudo-Pneumonia (Welfare) Order of 1930. See page 36.

#### *Declaration of freedom from Swine-Fever.*

45. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever.

#### *Disinfection for Swine-Fever.*

46. A Local Authority shall cause the pig-sty, shed, or other place in which a pig affected with swine-fever has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

#### *Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.*

47. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order,

(a.) To declare any pig-sty, shed, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that pig-sty, shed, or other place, to be a place infected with swine-fever; or

(b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with swine-fever; or

(c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever; or

(d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with swine-fever is situate to be an area infected with swine-fever, and to extend the limits of such an area; or

(e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with swine-fever, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever.

#### CHAPTER 8 (a).—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA OR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OR SWINE-FEVER FOUND IN A MARKET, RAILWAY STATION, GRAZING-PARK, OR OTHER LIKE PLACE, OR DURING TRANSPORT.

##### *Special Provisions for that Case.*

48. By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1878, where an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever—

(1.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or

(2.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(3.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(4.) While in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(5.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or

(6.) While being in a cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(7.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

Then the following regulations shall apply in the several cases following (namely):

##### *A.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

(a.) Where pleuro-pneumonia is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the cattle affected with that disease.

(b.) The diseased cattle so seized shall, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seized be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector.

(a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(d.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(e.) The cattle so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, the fact of the slaughter there.

(f.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(g.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

#### B.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

(A.) Where foot-and-mouth disease is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the animals affected with that disease.

(i.) The diseased animals so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter or the diseased animals, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

#### C.—Swine-Fever.

(A.) Where swine-fever is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the swine affected with that disease.

(A.) The diseased swine so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased swine, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(L.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(M.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

#### D.—Animals not affected with *Pleuro-Pneumonia* or *Foot-and-Mouth Disease* or *Swine-Fever*.

(A.) All animals being in or on the market, fair,

sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with *pleuro-pneumonia* or *foot-and-mouth disease* or *swine-fever*, shall be dealt with in all respects as if *pleuro-pneumonia* or *foot-and-mouth disease* or *swine-fever* had not been found therein or thereon.

#### E.—Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.

(A.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with *pleuro-pneumonia* or *foot-and-mouth disease* or *swine-fever* being found therein or thereon, in any case in which this Article applies.

#### F.—Disinfection in these Cases.

(p.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with *pleuro-pneumonia* or *foot-and-mouth disease* or *swine-fever* in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with *pleuro-pneumonia* is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with *foot-and-mouth disease* is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with *swine-fever* is found,—

unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

#### Reports.

49. The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Chapter shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

#### Expenses.

50. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Chapter from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignee or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

#### Exemption as to Foreign Animals.

51. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animal's wharf, or to a foreign animal's quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

#### CHAPTER 9 (A).—MOVEMENT OR EXPOSURE OF DISEASED ANIMALS, HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES.

##### Prohibition.

52. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(A.) To expose a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale.

(B.) To place a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

(C.) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain.

(d.) To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare.

(e.) To place or keep a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on common or unenclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(f.) To graze a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on pasture being on the sides of a highway.

(g.) But this Article shall operate subject to Articles 11 and 48 (A.) (B.) and (C.) and 53 providing for or directing the movement of diseased animals in cases therein mentioned.

#### *Proceedings in Case of Contravention of Article 52.*

52.—(1.) Where an animal, horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of Article 52, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with as follows:

##### *A.—Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.*

(a.) If affected with sheep-pox the animal shall be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of Article 26;

(b.) If affected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, the animal shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8;

(c.) If affected with sheep-scab the sheep shall, unless slaughtered, be removed to some convenient and isolated place, and be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient;

(d.) If affected with glanders or fury the horse, ass, or mule shall be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter thereof.

##### *B.—Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.*

(a.) If suspected the animal, horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(i.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(ii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(b.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to which the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or place.

(c.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter thereof.

(d.) If the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved into the district of another Local

Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(e.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter thereof; or

(iii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal, horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(2.) The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the foregoing provisions of this Article from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignee or assignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3.) In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

(i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—

(iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or fury is found,—

(v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine fever is found,—

unless and until an Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

#### CHAPTER 10.—REMOVAL OF DUNG OR OTHER THINGS.

54. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or in a vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

#### CHAPTER 11 (a).—CARCASSES.

##### *Diphteria.*

55.—(1.) The carcass of every animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(a.) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, fury, or swine-fever; or

(b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, fury, or swine-fever;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some

proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(3.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provision of this Article respecting burial, the Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass or for securing the burial of the same.

(4.) In every case of destruction the Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.

(5.) Where, under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried or destroyed, they shall first cause its skin to be so skinned as to be useless.

(6.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

#### *Digging up.*

55. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried.

### CHAPTER 12.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

#### *Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.*

57. Notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, a slaughter-house in which an animal affected with disease or the carcass of a diseased animal is found, shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council.

#### *Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.*

58. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by or under the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

### CHAPTER 13.—REGULATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF MARKETS, FAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

59. A Local Authority, if authorized by the Privy Council to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at a market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition.

## PART III.

### Disinfection.

#### CHAPTER 14.—WATER TRAFFIC.

##### *Vessels.*

60.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then

- (ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

- (iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that

- (iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or crew.

- (v.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

- (6.) Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea, or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleaned and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

##### *Fodder and Litter.*

61. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

##### *Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.*

- 62.—(1.) A movable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

- (3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

### CHAPTER 15.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

##### *Horse-Boxes.*

- 63.—(1.) A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule or any animal is placed therein, be cleaned as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of horses, asses, or mules have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, seedcorn, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and

- (ii.) The sides of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharges from the mouth or nostrils of a horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

- (3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, seedcorn, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

##### *Horse-Boxes, Guards' Vans, and other Vehicles.*

- 64.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) If the animal is accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to

the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleansed as follows:

- (a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and
- (b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument: but
- (c.) If the animal is not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—
  - (a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle: then
  - (b.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
  - (c.) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Trucks.

65.—(1.) A railway truck shall, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Vans.

66.—(1.) A van, if used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

67.—(1.) A movable gangway or passage-way, cage,

or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway track, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### Pens.

68. Every railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

69.—(1.) A railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) All parts of the pen with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the pen shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the pen shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### CHAPTER 16.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

##### Vans.

70.—(1.) A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

- (i.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### CHAPTER 17.—LANDING-PLACES.

71.—(1.) Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since landing has been shall not be used for any animal other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf, or to a foreign animals' quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

#### CHAPTER 18.—MISCELLANEOUS.

##### Regulations of Local Authorities.

72. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased animals, and may prescribe the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

*Obligation on Occupiers.*

73. Where the power of causing a place to be cleansed and disinfected is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Privy Council the occupier of the place shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

**CHAPTER 19.—OFFENCES.**

74. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owning or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the railway pen in which,—and the person using the van in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be), the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

**CHAPTER 20.—MARKETS, FAIRS, SALE-YARDS, PLACES OF EXHIBITION, LAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.***Regulations of Local Authorities.*

75.—(1.) A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them :

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals, to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense :

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required :

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2.) If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulation, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals; and the holding therein of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that lair or place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

*Lairs, &c., at Cattle-exporting Ports.*

76.—(1.) Every lair or other place used for animals prior to shipment at the cattle-exporting ports shall be cleansed and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Each lair or other place shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

(a.) All parts of such lair or other place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom : then

(b.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water : then

(c.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such lair or other place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

**PART IV.****Transit.****CHAPTER 21.—TRANSIT BY WATER.***Fittings of Vessels.*

77.—(1.) Every place used for animals on board a vessel shall be divided into pens by substantial divisions.

(2.) Each pen shall not exceed nine feet in breadth, or fifteen feet in length.

(3.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper footholds.

(4.) Every such place, if inclosed, shall be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather.

*Overcrowding.*

78. A vessel bringing animals to any port or place in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom shall not be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals on board.

*Shorn Sheep.*

79. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) shorn sheep shall not be carried on the deck of a vessel, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

*Gangways for Sheep-Pens.*

80. Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

*Detention.*

81. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct.

**CHAPTER 22.—SKIIPPING AND UNSHIIPPING PLACES.***Water.*

82. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal.

*Food.*

83. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipping of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve.

## CHAPTER 23.—PORTAL INSPECTION OF ANIMALS BROUGHT FOR TRANSIT BY SEA. (a.)

84.—(1.) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland, any animal, for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, as far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, have given a certificate to that effect, in the Form II. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, and unless such animal is accompanied with a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals granted by a Licensing Officer duly appointed in that behalf, and in the Form III. set forth in the Fifth Schedule; and such licence whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorized to demand it.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for a Licensing Officer to grant a licence for the shipment of any animal for exportation from Ireland to Great Britain, unless he shall have previously received a certificate from an Inspector duly appointed in that behalf, that such animal is, as far as he, the Inspector, can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, free from disease.

(3.) Inspections of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the port or place of embarkation, at such times and places and under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lord Lieutenant for each particular port.

(4.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, or Licensing Officer, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal, from being heated, dirty, overdriven, or from any other cause, be considered by the Inspector, to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, its owner or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection by rest or cleansing or other means, as the case may require.

(5.) Each animal, on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by either the Inspector or Licensing Officer, be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(6.) The Licensing Officer, when granting a licence for movement as hereinbefore provided, shall give to the person applying for such licence, together with the licence, a duplicate thereof, and such duplicate, whenever required, shall be handed by the person in charge of the licensed animal, to the master of the vessel in which such animal shall be shipped or to any person authorized by such master to demand and receive it.

(7.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal, in respect of which a licence for movement and a duplicate thereof, shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(8.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send or cause to be brought or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

## CHAPTER 24.—TRANSIT BY RAILWAY.

*Trucks, Horse-boxes, or other Vehicles.*

85. Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, shall be provided at each end with two spring bolsters, and the floor thereof, shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper

quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with bolsters or other proper foot-holds.

*Overcrowding.*

86. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein.

*Shorn Sheep.*

87. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle carrying sheep shorn and unclotted shall be covered and indosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; except that this Article shall not apply to sheep last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

## CHAPTER 25.—OFFENCES.

88. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board or of loaded from vessels at which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which,—and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel, or of a railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep shorn and unclotted, the consignor of the animals in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

## CHAPTER 26.—WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS.

89. The railway companies working the railways named in the Sixth Schedule shall make a provision of water to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried or about to be or having been carried on those railways.

## PART V.

## Foreign.

## CHAPTER 27.—PROHIBITION.

90.—(1.) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries shall not be landed:

- The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.
- The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.
- The Dominions of the King of Italy.
- The Principality of Montenegro.
- The Principality of Roumania.
- The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.
- The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (b).

(2.) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, by special Order relating to Schleswig or to Holstein, or by any other special Order, or by any general Order, cattle brought from either of the following countries, and cattle, sheep, or goats being or having been on board a vessel at the same time with cattle so brought, shall not be landed:

- Belgium (c).
- The German Empire (d).

## CHAPTER 28.—FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER.

*Ports having Foreign Animals' Wharves.*

91. The following are the ports at which parts are at the date of this Order, by special Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Lords Justices, defined as foreign animals' wharves:

- Dahlin.
- Belfast.

(a) See The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1894, page 47, which revokes this Article and substitutes other provisions. (b) Orders have been made prohibiting the importation of animals from Spain and Portugal, France, Norway, Malta, and the Netherlands. See pages 28, 39, 44, 57, and 68.

(c) See the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1889, No. II., page 57, prohibiting the importation of Animals from Belgium.

(d) See The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1889, page 58, prohibiting the importation of Animals from the German Empire.



*Charge of Animals on Landing.*

92. Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

*Time for Slaughtering.*

93.—(1.) Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall be slaughtered within fourteen days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

(2.) The slaughter of the animals may be commenced at any time after the landing thereof, with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

*Movement.*

94.—(1.) No carcase, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from a foreign animals' wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such carcase or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

*Disinfection.*

95. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' wharf, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

96. Where an animal in a foreign animals' wharf is affected with disease, the portion of the wharf where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

**CHAPTER 20.—QUARANTINE.***Port having Quarantine Station.*

97.—(1.) The following is the only port at which a port is at the date of this Order, by special Order of the Lord Lieutenant, defined as a foreign animals' quarantine station:

Dublin.

(2.) The animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station must be intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs.

*Charge of Animals on Landing.*

98. Animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

*Conditions of Landing.*

99.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals at a foreign animals' quarantine station is subject to the following conditions:

First. The animals must be accompanied by a declaration of the owner or consignee or his agent, declaring the purposes for which each animal is intended.

Second. The animals when landed shall be detained in the station for such period as the Privy Council in each case according to the circumstances direct.

Third. When moved thereout they shall be accompanied by—

(a.) A certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that they are free from disease.

(b.) A licence of an Inspector of the Privy Council specifying the place to which and the person to whom they are to be taken.

Fourth. The Inspector of the Privy Council giving the licence shall send a copy of his licence to the Local Authority for the place to which the animals are to be taken.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to take them to any other place or person.

(a.) See the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1900 (page 26), prohibiting the importation of animals from Her Majesty's Possessions in North America, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

(b.) See Importation of Animals Order, 1906, No. II. (page 24), prohibiting the importation of animals from Norway.

(c.) See Order in Council, dated 10th October, 1891 (page 28), prohibiting the importation of animals from Spain and Portugal.

*Disinfection.*

100. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' quarantine station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

101. Where an animal in a foreign animals' quarantine station is affected with disease, the portion of the station where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

**CHAPTER 20.—FOREIGN ANIMALS NOT SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER OR QUARANTINE.***Countries specified.*

102. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1875, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine:

(a.) Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.

Denmark.

(b.) Norway.

Sweden.

(c.) Spain.

Portugal.

*Place of Landing.*

103.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be landed at any place except at a dock, quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council; and quays, wharves, and places of landing are at the date of this Order so approved within the ports following:

Belfast.

Dublin.

(2.) These foreign animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs, from time to time, direct.

(3.) When landed they shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

(4.) A quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter, shall not, during the continuance of such approval, be used for the landing or keeping of, or in any way for, animals other than foreign animals under this Chapter.

(5.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter.

*Conditions of Landing.*

104.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals under this Chapter is subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within one month before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country other than a country named in Article 103, or from a port or place in the Channel Islands, or in the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the animals imported, entered any such port or place.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any such port or place.

(2.) And the animals imported shall not be landed elsewhere than in a foreign animals' wharf, unless and until—

(a.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Ireland, has

entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and

- (A.) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

#### *Twelve Hours' Detention.*

105.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall be detained in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing.

(2.) The detention shall continue for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

#### *Examination and Consequences.*

106.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be moved from the place of landing or lair or other place adjacent thereto, or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals (except for the purpose of paragraph (7) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878).

(3.) If on such examination any one or more of the animals landed from a vessel is or are found affected with disease, all the diseased animals being affected with one and the same disease, then all the animals then brought in that vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:—

#### *A.—Cattle-Plague.*

If the disease is cattle-plague, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall detain all the animals then brought in the vessel, and report immediately to the Privy Council.

#### *B.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

If the disease is pleuro-pneumonia, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased cattle, and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased cattle shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.  
(b.) The cattle not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

#### *C.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

If the disease is foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased animals and all cattle, sheep, and swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased cattle, sheep, and swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.  
(b.) The cattle, sheep, and swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

#### *D.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.*

If the disease is sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased sheep, and all sheep brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased sheep shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.  
(b.) The sheep not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

#### *E.—Swine-Fever.*

If the disease is swine-fever, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased swine, and all swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.  
(b.) The swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.  
(4.) If on such examination any two of the following three diseases (namely) (a) pleuro-pneumonia, (b) sheep-pox and sheep-scab (reckoned as one disease), and (c) swine-fever, are found to exist among the animals landed from the vessel, then all the animals then brought in the vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:

#### *F.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.*

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D.

#### *G.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Swine-Fever.*

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and swine-fever, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

#### *H.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab and Swine-Fever.*

If the diseases are sheep-pox or sheep-scab and swine-fever, the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

#### *Continuance of one Cargo.*

107. For the purposes of this Chapter all animals brought at the same time in the same vessel shall be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the twelve hours or other detention, whether they are all landed continuously without intermission at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place.

108. Where an animal forming part of one cargo of foreign animals under this Chapter has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of foreign animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

#### *Detention of Suspected Animals.*

109. An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animal under this Chapter which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

#### *Movement.*

110.—(1.) No animal, carcass, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals under this Chapter are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

*Disinfection.*

111. Where an animal at a place of landing, or in a lair or other place under this Chapter, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, lair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

*Landing of other Foreign Animals.*

112. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent the landing of any foreign animal at a foreign animals' wharf if the owner of the animal or his agent in Ireland, or the consignee thereof, so desires.

## CHAPTER 31.—CHANNEL ISLANDS.

113. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 30.

## CHAPTER 32.—ISLE OF MAN.

114. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine, or to the provisions of Chapter 30.

## CHAPTER 33.—SHIPS' COWS AND GOATS.

115. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, a cow or goat taken on board a vessel in Ireland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage shall not on being landed in Ireland at the end of the voyage be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed, satisfied that it has been taken from Ireland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal.

## CHAPTER 34.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Other Animals with Foreign Animals.*

116. All animals for the time being in a foreign animals' wharf, or in a foreign animals' quarantine station, or in a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, shall be deemed foreign animals; and the regulations relating to the wharf, or station, or place of landing shall apply to all those animals.

*Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.*

117. Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals' wharf, or of a foreign animals' quarantine station, or of a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf, or station, or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then every person shall on being requested comply with the terms of that notice.

*Foreign Animals injured on Voyages.*

118. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof or the master of the vessel, shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcass of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease.

*Carcasses.*

119.—(1). If a vessel arriving has on board the carcass of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall

immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port.

(2.) The carcass shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer.

*General Power of Detention.*

120. Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or other article, brought by sea, that disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

*Duties of Local Authorities and Police.*

121. Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

## PART VI.

## General.

## CHAPTER 35.—INSPECTORS AND OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.\*

122. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a Veterinary Practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) to be a Veterinary Inspector in Ireland, namely:—that he holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

123. The Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section eighty-one of the Act of 1878, one Inspector.

124. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officer, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

125. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

126. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1878 or Article 122 of this Order, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid.

127. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 124 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided in the said section.

128. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

\* See The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1916, No. II. (page 44), revoking this Chapter and containing further provisions on the subject.

129. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 134 of this Order shall be removable from office at any time, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

130. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 123 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1878, or by any Order in Council made thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its officers.

131. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 124 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided by the said section.

132. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 124 of this Order shall, on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered or reserved for slaughter and treatment, pursuant to directions under section thirty of the Act of 1878, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animals as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

#### *Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.*

133. Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

#### *Duty of Inspector to act immediately.*

134. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order in Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

#### *Forms.\**

135.—(1.) The forms for use by an Inspector and the forms of movement licence given in the First Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1878 and of this Order.

(2.) Forms of movement licence which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council may be used, as far as they are suitable for the purposes of this Order.

#### *Weekly Returns to Privy Council.\**

136. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, glanders, erysipel, or swine-dysentery, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

#### *Food and Water during Detention.*

137. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

#### *Notice to Privy Council as to Inspectors.*

138. Whenever a Veterinary Inspector or an Inspector of a Local Authority is appointed, or there is any change in the name or address or district of a Veterinary Inspector or Inspectors, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

#### **CHAPTER 36.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

##### *Report to Privy Council of Declaration of Practice from Dist. etc.*

139. A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from disease shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made.

##### *Withholding of Compensation.*

140. A Local Authority before determining, under paragraph (7.) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

##### *Ascertainment of Value for Compensation.*

141.—(1.) Where, in Ireland, an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority, they shall within six days after the slaughter give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by their Inspector.

(2.) If the owner does not within six days after the receipt of that notice give to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, a counter-notice in writing, stating to the effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(3.) If the Local Authority fail to give such a notice, or if the owner gives such a counter-notice, as aforesaid, then the question of the value of the animal shall be by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed; and the provisions of The Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(4.) If, on the arbitration, a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay all the expenses of the arbitration, and all costs of the owner reasonably and properly incident to the proceedings therein, and their own costs of those proceedings.

(5.) Otherwise, the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay one-half of the expenses of the arbitration, and their own costs of the proceedings therein, but no further expenses or costs.

(6.) All such expenses and costs paid by the Local Authority shall be part of their expenses under the Act of 1878.

##### *Record of Slaughter.*

142. Every Local Authority shall keep in the form given in the Third Schedule, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order, stating the particulars intimated in the form given in the said Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

##### *Returns of Expenditure.*

143. Every Local Authority shall, at the end of each calendar month, furnish to the Chief Secretary in the form given in the Fourth Schedule, the particulars of the amount claimed by such Local Authority to be payable to its Treasurer for and in respect of such month, under the provisions of Section 84 of the Act of 1878.

##### *Orders and Regulations of Local Authorities.*

144. Every order or regulation made by a Local Authority in pursuance of the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1878.

\* 1878.

\* These Articles have been revised as far as they relate to Pleuro-Pneumonia by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1898. See page 28.

Authority under any Order in Council shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

145. A Local Authority may, from time to time, by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them, under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

146. Every Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

147. If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878, or under any Order in Council, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

148. All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council and in force at the commencement of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

#### *Printed Documents and Forms.*

149. Except where otherwise provided for in any Order in Council, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this  
31st day of May, 1890.

MONK. R. DRAKE. ROBY. R. WARREN.  
EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R. R. DOWSE.  
HENRY CRIMBY. GERALD FITZGERALD, Jn.

### THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

#### *Forms for Use by an Inspector.*

##### (1)\*

#### *Declaration of Disease.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby declare that I have this day found cattle-plague (or pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or sheep-pox, or swine-fever) to exist in the following cow-shed, field, [or shed, or pigsty,] or other place, (that is to say), [Here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this      day of      , 18 .  
(Signed)      A.B.

##### (2.)

#### *Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Cattle-Plague.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say), [Here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council.

Dated this      day of      , 18 .  
(Signed)      A.B.

##### (3.)\*

#### *Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say), [Here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this      day of      , 18 .  
(Signed)      A.B.

##### (4.)

#### *Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say), [Here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this      day of      , 18 .  
(Signed)      A.B.

##### (5.)

#### *Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Sheep-pox.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say), [Here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with sheep-pox, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this      day of      , 18 .  
(Signed)      A.B.

##### (6.)

#### *Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Swine-Fever.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following pigsty, shed, or other place, (that is to say), [Here describe the place where the disease is found] that I

\* These forms have been revised so far as regards Pleuro-Pneumonia by the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Revised) Order of 1890, page 34.

have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the pigsty, shed, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with swine-fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this            day of            , 18            .  
(Signed)            A.B.

shed, field, or other place, to take notice that in consequence of the declaration aforesaid the rules of the said Act with respect to places infected with cattle-plague will, until such determination and declaration of the Privy Council as aforesaid, apply and have effect to and in respect of the lands and buildings of which you are occupier as if the same were actually within the limits of the place so infected.

Dated this            day of            , 18            .  
(Signed)            A.B.

(7.)  
*Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers  
in Cattle Plague.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To E.F. of

I, A.B. of            , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of            , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council. And I hereby require you, as an occupier of lands and buildings, part (or the whole) whereof lies within one mile from that cow-

(8.)  
*Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers  
of Contiguous Lands in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To E.F. of

I, A.B. of            , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of            , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Local Authority.

Dated this            day of            , 18            .  
(Signed)            A.B.

*Form of Movement Licence.\**

(1.)

*[Movement of Animals to a Slaughter-House out of a Place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.]*

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

\* No.

\* No.            .  
Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

in charge of

No. of animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day.

\* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above Licence when such is necessary, or acting thereon otherwise than as required, or committing, abetting, or allowing, or obtaining or attempting to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a false or forged or false in any respect, or committing any offence with respect to the same, shall, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, be liable to imprisonment.

\* See new form of Movement Licence in Pleuro-Pneumonia given in the Second Schedule to the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1880 (page 55).

I, G.H. of            , being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of            to grant licences for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a)            , hereby license the removal out of the under-mentioned infected place of those animals to the under-mentioned slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must endorse and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animals.

Description of the Infected Place.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Slaughter-house to which the Animals are to be moved for slaughter.	Name and Address of the Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority in whose charge the Animals are to be moved.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day, and no longer

(Signed)           

(Address)           

Dated this            day of            , 18            .

\* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(b) These provisions do not apply to such cases, as the case may be.

(c) The form of the granting of the Licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above Licence when such is necessary, or acting thereon after such Licence has expired, or committing, abetting, or allowing, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing any offence with respect to the same, shall, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, be liable to imprisonment.

(2)\*

*Movement of Animals to a Place for purposes of Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the Breeding of Animals, or for the purpose of Isolation, out of a Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

\* No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a) \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

to (b) \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ for the purpose of (b) \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Animals \_\_\_\_\_

Description \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(Dated) \_\_\_\_\_

This Licence is available for days.

Conditions imposed on Licence (c) \_\_\_\_\_

\* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Order.—Persons acting without the above licence whose such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or authorisation, falsification, or altering, or obtaining or causing to be obtained by means of a false pretence, or granting or bearing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offence with respect to licences herein, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873, is liable and imprisonment.

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1873.

I, G. H. of \_\_\_\_\_ being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of \_\_\_\_\_ to grant licences for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) \_\_\_\_\_ and that, in his opinion, it is necessary that those animals should be moved out of the under-mentioned infected place for the purpose of (b) \_\_\_\_\_ hereby license the removal of those animals out of that infected place to the under-mentioned place or premises for that purpose.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf. The conditions on which the movement and keeping of the said animals are allowed are indorsed on this licence (c).

Identity of the Infected Place	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Animals are to be moved to.

This Licence is available for (d) \_\_\_\_\_ days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_

No Animal can be taken to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition with this Licence.

\* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be.

(b) Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, as the case may be.

(c) The conditions on which the movement and keeping are allowed to be indorsed on this licence by the person granting the same.

(d) The name and address of the person to whom the animals are to be moved to be indorsed.

(e) To be filled up in words.

Order.—Persons acting without the above licence whose such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or authorisation, falsification, or altering, or obtaining or causing to be obtained by means of a false pretence, or granting or bearing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offence with respect to licences herein, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873, is liable and imprisonment.

(3)\*

*Movement of Animals in or into an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

\* No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals to

within the area infected with (a) \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_

No. of animals \_\_\_\_\_

Description \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(Dated) \_\_\_\_\_

This Licence is available for days.

\* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Order.—Persons acting without the above licence whose such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or authorisation, falsification, or altering, or obtaining or causing to be obtained by means of a false pretence, or granting or bearing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offence with respect to licences herein, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873, is liable and imprisonment.

\* See new forms of Movement Licence in Pleuro-Pneumonia, given in the Second Schedule to the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Isolation) Order of 1890 (page 115).

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1873.

I, G. H. of \_\_\_\_\_ being a member of the Local Authority [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of \_\_\_\_\_ to grant licences for the removal of animals in or into areas infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) \_\_\_\_\_ and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of (b) \_\_\_\_\_ hereby license the removal of those animals to the under-mentioned place or premises, such place or premises being within an area infected with (c) \_\_\_\_\_ but not being within a place infected with (d) \_\_\_\_\_

If the animals are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority this licence must be granted by the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved, and there is also requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where the place or premises to which the animals are to be moved are situate indorsed on or referring to this licence.

Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animals, or his or her Agent.	Name and Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.

This Licence is available for (d) \_\_\_\_\_ days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_

\* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Pleuro-Pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be.

(b) To be filled up in words.

Order.—Persons acting without the above licence whose such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or authorisation, falsification, or altering, or obtaining or causing to be obtained by means of a false pretence, or granting or bearing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offence with respect to licences herein, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873, is liable and imprisonment.

\* See new forms of Movement Licence in Pleuro-Pneumonia, given in the Second Schedule to the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Isolation) Order of 1890 (page 115).





(5.)

*Movement to a Slaughter-House of Animals seized as having been found affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.*

\* No. .

Licence to remove animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the same having been seized while (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (B) o'clock this day.

\* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Offence.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or having a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing any other offence with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1875, to fine and imprisonment.

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1875.

\* No. .

I, A. B. of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , and authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having found the under-mentioned animals to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease while (a) , and having seized the same, do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, such slaughter-house being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Slaughter-House to which the Animals are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Animals were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (B) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this day of , 18 .

\* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Except the sale as exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place, or placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or in course of being moved by land or by water; or being on a common or unfenced land; or being in a stall, shed, yard, sty, house, park, or other place where animals of different owners are taken in for slaughter, or for sale, or for any other purpose; or being in any other place not in the possession or occupation, or under the control of the owner of the animal, as the case may be.

(b) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Offence.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or having a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing any other offence with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1875, to fine and imprisonment.

(7.)

*Movement to a Slaughter-House of Swine seized as having been found affected with Swine-Fever in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.*

\* No. .

Licence to remove swine affected with swine-fever, the same having been seized while (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

No. of Swine

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (B) o'clock this day.

\* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Offence.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or having a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing any other offence with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1875, to fine and imprisonment.

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1875.

\* No. .

I, A. B. of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , and authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having found the under-mentioned swine to be affected with swine-fever while (a) , and having seized the same, do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, such slaughter-house being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority in addition to or referring to this licence.

The swine moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the swine.

Number and Description of the Swine to be moved.	Slaughter-House to which the Swine are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Swine were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (B) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this day of , 18 .

\* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Except the sale as exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or in course of being moved by land or by water; or being on a common or unfenced land; or being in a stall, shed, yard, sty, house, park, or other place where animals of different owners are taken in for slaughter, or for sale, or for any other purpose; or being in any other place not in the possession or occupation, or under the control of the owner of the animal, as the case may be.

(b) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Offence.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or having a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing any other offence with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1875, to fine and imprisonment.

(3.)

*Movement to a Slaughter-House or Horse-Slaughterer's or Knacker's Yard of Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules, that have been seized in consequence of being illegally moved or exposed.*

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

\* No.

Licence to remove suspected animals, horses, asses, or mules, the same having been seized while (d)

to the (c)

at

No. of Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (d) o'clock this day.

\* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

*Caution.*—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting otherwise than lawfully required, or contravening, disobeying, or neglecting, or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or having or causing to be granted, or being in any respect, or contravening, or otherwise with respect to licences are liable under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

\* No.

I, A.B. of the Inspector appointed by being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union, of and authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having seized the under-mentioned suspected (a) while (b) do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned (c) each (d) being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the animals, horses, asses, or mules, are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority informed on or referring to this licence.

The animals, horses, asses, or mules moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, horses, asses, or mules.

Number and Description of the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules to be moved.	Slaughter-House or Horse-Slaughterer's or Knacker's Yard to which the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (d) o'clock this day, and so longer.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this day of 18 .

\* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(1) Exposed in a market, or fair, or in a public place, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale; or in a stable or other place adjacent to or connected with a market, or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or being moved on a railway, road, river, or inland navigation, or in a sailing vessel; or being moved, led, or driven on a highway or thoroughfare, or on a common or unenclosed land, or in a field or place lawfully so used, or in a field adjoining a highway and so exposed or exposed that animals therein can see in any manner some animals passing along that highway or driving on the highway, or going on a common or in a field, or on a highway, or on a road may be.

(2) Slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard, as the case may be.

(3) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

*Caution.*—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting otherwise than lawfully required, or contravening, disobeying, or neglecting, or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or having or causing to be granted, or being in any respect, or contravening, or otherwise with respect to licences are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM FOR USE BY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE 123 OF THE ORDER.  
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

## DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITY.

Poor Law Union of \_\_\_\_\_ Electoral Division of \_\_\_\_\_  
Townland of \_\_\_\_\_ Constabulary District of \_\_\_\_\_

## DESCRIPTION OF FARM.

Name of Owner \_\_\_\_\_ Extent of Farm \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Animals affected \_\_\_\_\_

Reason of each Head of Cattle ordered to be Slaughtered or Reserved for Observation and Treatment pursuant to Directions under the 39th Section of the Act of 1878.

Field of the Order for Slaughter or Reservation	Date of the Direction for Slaughter or Reservation	Name of Person on whom the order is made	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animal	Description of the Animal, such as whether Bull, Cow, etc., and the Colour, and any other particular	Age	State of the Animal, whether apparently diseased or having been in contact with diseased animals	Whether ordered to be Slaughtered or Reserved	Value of the Animal, if not diseased, and the value if diseased	Value of the Animal, if not diseased, and the value if diseased	Value of the Animal, if not diseased, and the value if diseased	Time of Slaughter	Whether value ascertained by Inspector or by Valuation	By whom the value of the Animal was ascertained	Whether in the Slaughter-house	Name of the Slaughterer	Amount of Compensation to be given to the Owner for each Animal reserved for Observation and Treatment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Of the above Animals the following were reserved for observation and treatment by direction of the Privy Council.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ the Inspector appointed under the above-named Act, do hereby declare that the statements contained in this Return are correct.

Date, \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector.

## THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

*Form of Record under Article 142 of Order.*

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

POST LAW UNION OF ————.

RECORD.

## PART I.

\* RECORD of each Animal affected with Pseudo-pneumonia [or Sheep-pox] Slaughtered (or reserved for Observation and Treatment) in pursuance of the above-mentioned Act.

Date of the Order for Slaughter by the Local Authority.	Date of the Examination of the Order.	Name of Person to whom the Animal was sent, and of the Farm, and of the Parish, in which situated.	Sex and Age of the Animal.	Description of the Animal, Shaggy hair, or whether short, and whether black, grey, white, fawn, or other color (or sheep).	Value of the Animal immediately before it was so treated.	Date of Valuation.	Place and Address of the Valuation.	Number of Animals Valued.	Amount of Valuation per Head.	Number Slaughtered.	Number sent to the Valuation.	Witness to the Slaughtering.	Amount of Compensation per Head.	Amount of Compensation received by the Owner of the Animal.	Total Amount of Compensation paid by the Local Authority in the District.
					£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

Of the above Animals the following were reserved for Observation and Treatment by Direction of the Privy Council, dated ————.

REMARKS.

## PART II.

\* RECORD of each Animal that, having been in the same Shed or Herd [or Flock], or in contact with any Animal affected with Pseudo-pneumonia [or Sheep-pox], has been Slaughtered in pursuance of the above mentioned Act.

Date of the Order for Slaughter by the Local Authority.	Date of the Examination of the Order.	Name of Person to whom the Animal was sent, and of the Farm, and of the Parish, in which situated.	Sex and Age of the Animal.	Description of the Animal, Shaggy hair, or whether short, and whether black, grey, white, fawn, or other color (or sheep).	Value of the Animal immediately before it was so treated.	Date of Valuation.	Place and Address of the Valuation.	Number of Animals Valued.	Amount of Valuation per Head.	Number Slaughtered.	Witness to the Slaughtering.	Amount of Compensation per Head.	Amount of Compensation received by the Owner of the Animal.	Total Amount of Compensation paid by the Local Authority in the District.
					£ s. d.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

REMARKS.

\* Enrolled so far as relates to Pseudo-pneumonia by the Pseudo-pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890 (page 26).

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landing, within the port of Dublin, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 20th day of February, 1883.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 19th day of February, 1883.

H. Lav, C. W. H. F. Cogan.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XIV.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Drogheda, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 3rd day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of  
February, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XVIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within any of the ports named in the Schedule to this Order, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of  
March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

#### Schedule to above Order.

The ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Larne, Lendinerry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XXXVI.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Newry, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 19th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 14th day of  
March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

#### IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1883, No. IV.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. Animals brought from France shall not be landed in Ireland.
2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."
3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin  
Castle, the 6th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

#### Commencement.

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

#### Declarations.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Articles 20 and 21 (*dies infectus* with Foot-and-Mouth Disease) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, a declaration such as is indicated in the form A given in the Schedule to this Order, made by the owner of the animals mentioned

in the declaration, or by his agent authorized in writing for that purpose, may be substituted for the certificate of health of a Veterinary Inspector required by these Articles to be produced as a condition precedent to the granting of a licence for the movement of animals, and the forms of licence numbered (3) and (4), given in the First Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order, may be varied accordingly for that purpose.

#### *Delivery of Certificates and Declarations.*

3. (a.) A movement licence is not available except when accompanied by a certificate or the declaration on which it is granted.

(b.) The person granting a movement licence under this Order shall, for the identification of each certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(c.) The person granting the licence shall deliver the certificate and the declarations or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

#### *Exemption from indorsement of Licences.*

(See note \*).

4. Articles 20 (d) and 21 (4) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, which require that the licence referring to animals moved shall, under certain circumstances, be indorsed by the Local Authority into whose district it is intended to move such animals, shall not apply to animals moved from a district outside an infected area to Dublin, either to be exposed for sale, slaughtered, or exported to Great Britain.

#### *Regulations as to Animals Brought by Rail and Intended for Export and not exposed for sale within the Dublin Metropolis.*

5. All fat animals intended for export and intended to be carried in railway trucks from a district outside an infected area and through the area mentioned in the Schedule to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease No. V. Order, for shipment at the North Wall, and not unloaded until their arrival at the Cohen Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, or the Liffey Junction of the Midland Great Western Railway, or the Harcourt-road Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, or the Armines-street Station of the Great Northern Railway, or the North Wall, and which said animals have not been exposed in, or have not been in the Dublin Cattle Market, or in any licensed sale-yard in the Dublin Metropolis, shall, before they are so carried, be marked as follows:—

By branding with the letter S, six inches in length, on the left side of each of the animals, with the following composition, namely:—Rosin, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and blue or red ochre, one part; molled and used warm, by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or in charge of the animals.

6. All such fat animals shall, upon their arrival at any of the heretofore-mentioned stations, be moved either direct to the port of Dublin or to a place of rest licensed for the reception of animals intended for export, and shall be exported within twenty-four hours after the day of their arrival in Dublin.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. O'Connell.

Thos. Steele, Genl.

### SCHEDULE.

#### FORM A.

#### *Declaration of Owner of Animals or his Agent.*

##### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

I, A.B., of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, being the owner of the under-mentioned animals [or I, C.D., of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, being the agent authorized for this purpose by A.B., of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, the owner of the under-mentioned animals], do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, each of the animals described below is not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and has not been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

[To be signed] A.B.

Number and Description of Animals above referred to.

Cattle \_\_\_\_\_

Sheep \_\_\_\_\_

Goats \_\_\_\_\_

Pigs \_\_\_\_\_

(Number to be expressed both in words and in figures.)

Caution (to be printed on the form).—A person making a declaration false in any material particular, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, is liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

#### FORM B.

(Article 3.)

#### *To be printed as Indorsement on Licences.*

(a.) The licence is not available except when accompanied by the certificate or declaration on which it is granted.

(b.) The person granting the licence must, for the identification of the certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(c.) The person granting the licence must deliver the certificate or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

#### *Caution.*

Persons acting without such a licence where such a licence is necessary, or acting thereon after the licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences, are liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

The number and description of animals inserted in the licence must be the same as the number and description in the certificate or declaration on which the licence is granted.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and con-

\* Articles 4, 5, and 6, of this Order have since been revoked.



sent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

#### Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.

#### Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

#### Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter.

Store animals means animals other than fat animals.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

Foot-and-mouth-disease infected area means an area for the time being declared by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-and-mouth-disease infected place means a place for the time being declared by a Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Premises includes farm and two or more adjoining premises or farms in the same occupation.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

#### Public and Private Sales.

4. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held in the district of any Local Authority in Ireland in which there is a foot-and-mouth disease infected area, or a foot-and-mouth disease infected place, except as expressly authorised by this Order.

5. A public or private sale of animals, fat or store, may be held with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

6. An application for such licence shall be made in writing and signed by either—

(1.) The Clerk of the Local Authority of the district in which the sale is desired to be held, or by a

(2.) Justice of the Peace; provided that in either case such application shall state the name of the place, townland, and parish of the poor law union in which it is intended to hold such public or private sale of an animal or animals.

7. Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to interfere with or make a licence of the Lord Lieutenant necessary for a sale of animals being on a farm or premises not in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in case the animals are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease and have been on the farm or premises not less than fourteen days before the sale.

8. This Order does not extend to Dublin metropolis (provision being made for the metropolis as regards

public and private sales by the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, and the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. II.)

#### Offences.

9. If a public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the acceptor of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogge. Thos. Steele, *Clerk*.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 146.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

#### Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.

#### Commencement and Interpretation.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the Fourth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three; and the words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Power for a Local Authority to Prohibit Movement into their District.

3.—(a.) Any Local Authority in Ireland may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or water of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(b.) Provided, as follows:

(1.) This Order does not authorise a Local Authority to make a regulation affecting the movement of animals into an infected Area:

(2.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall neither restrict the movement of animals by railway through the district of that Local Authority, nor interfere with their exportation to Great Britain.

4. A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

5. If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion with respect to any regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order that it is inexpedient or is objectionable in any particular and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

#### Offences.

6. If an animal is moved in contravention of a regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the animal, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 30th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Edward Sullivan, M.R.  
Henry O'Connell. W. M. Johnson.  
A. M. Porter.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 174.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

1. Any Local Authority in Ireland may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes:—

For requiring the disinfection of any hide, hoof, offal, or other part of a carcase found in a slaughter-house or other place in any case where an Inspector shall have certified in writing that such hide, hoof, offal, or other part has formed part of an animal that was, when slaughtered, affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that in his opinion such hide, hoof, offal, or other part is likely to spread foot-and-mouth disease.

For prescribing the mode in which such disinfection is to be effected.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 7th day of May, 1883.

H. Law, C. Edward Sullivan, M.R.  
C. R. Barry. Thos. Steele, Genl.  
W. M. Johnson.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 232.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Wexford, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of May, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 25th day of May,  
1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. R. KAYE.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 406.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### H. LAW, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or Lords Justices affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Dundrum, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of August, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of August,  
1883.

By Their Excellencies' command,

W. S. R. KAYE.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 593.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878,"

and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Article 3 of The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in the place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Article 3 of that Order (namely):—

*Power for a Local Authority to prohibit Movement into their District.*

3.—(a.) Any Local Authority in Ireland may with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make, from time to time, Regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals or any specified kind of animals, into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(A.) Provided, as follows:

(b.) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a Regulation affecting movement of animals into an Infected Place or an Infected Area; and

(c.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not restrict movement of animals by Railway through the district of that Local Authority.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Article 2 (interpretation) of THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1883, the term Animals shall, for the purposes of that Order, include cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and goats, and swine.

3. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER of 1883, AMENDMENT.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.E., C.S.

G. R. Barry, L.J.A., C.S. C. Falles, C.B., C.S.

M. Morris. Henry Omsby.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, Genl.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 594.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

*Movement of Breeding Rams into place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

1. Notwithstanding anything in Article 18 (Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, Rams not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease for the purpose of the breeding of sheep, but for no other purpose, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

(i.) For the movement into the infected place there must be a Licence of the Local Authority of the district in which the infected place is situated.

(ii.) The Rams so moved shall be moved into the infected place under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority.

*Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.*

2.—(1.) Every person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other officer.

*Offence.*

3.—(1.) If a Ram is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the Ram, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the Ram, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

*Interpretation.*

4. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Animals (Ireland) Order."

*Commencement.*

5. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.E., C.S.

G. R. Barry, L.J.A., C.S. C. Falles, C.B., C.S.

M. Morris. Henry Omsby.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, Genl.

#### PORT OF BELFAST.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order,

and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Belfast shall be made in the places described in the schedule to this Order, subject to the conditions applying to each separate place as specified in the schedule aforesaid; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 20th day of December, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. R. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULES TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. The yard belonging to the Belfast Central Railway Company, situated at Lagan Bank road, in Cromac Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of any animals intended for exportation.

II. The yard belonging to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at Drumcree, off Whitla-street, in Dock Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

III. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Grosvenor-street, in St. George's Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

#### FOOT-AND MOUTH DISEASE, No. 951.

#### THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1873," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

#### *Slaughter by Special Authority of Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.*

1. Where a Local Authority is authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or by the Privy Council to put in operation the provisions of this order, but not otherwise, such Local Authority may—

(a.) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered; or

(b.) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine being or having been in the same shed or lair or flock or pigsty, or in contact with any animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered.

(c.) Provided, that if the owner of an animal gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to slaughter that animal except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council first obtained.

#### *Compensation.*

2. The Local Authority shall, out of Union funds, pay compensation as follows for cattle, sheep, goats, and swine slaughtered under the authority of this Order:

(a.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the compensation shall be its value immediately before it became so affected;

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

#### *Application of General Provisions.*

3. The provisions of Section 20 of the Act of 1873 (*General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation*), shall apply to the case of an animal slaughtered under the provisions of this Order.

#### *Movement of Diseased or suspected Animals for Slaughter.*

4. Where the slaughter under the authority of this Order of diseased or suspected animals in Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Places in the District of a Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient, animals affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease may, notwithstanding anything in The Animals (Ireland) Order be moved out of a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place and area on a highway or thoroughfare for the purpose of being slaughtered in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise:

(a.) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved with a Licence of the Local Authority to a slaughter-house in a float or cattle-van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased or suspected animals with other animals during the movement.

(b.) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved to the slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the animals, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the Local Authority.

(c.) The float or cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use be cleaned and disinfected, by or under the superintendence of the same officer, in manner provided respecting vans by Article 70 of The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Nothing in this Article shall authorize the movement of an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease into the District of another Local Authority without the previous consent in writing of that other Local Authority or a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

#### *Extent.*

5. This Order extends to Ireland only.

*Interpretation.*

5. Terms in this Order have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

*Short Title.*

7. This Order may be cited as THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SCOTLAND) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 6th day of March, 1884.

Edward Sullivan, C. Deputie.

O'Connor Don. A. M. Foster, M.P.

John Nash.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 21st day of August, 1884.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

*SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.*

A yard belonging to the Limerick Harbour Commissioners, situated in the Dock Ward, in the city of Limerick, having an entrance and an exit in Dock-road.

**PORT OF WEXFORD.**

By the Lord Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, C. L.J.

WE, the Lord Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Wexford shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 1st day of August, 1884.

By Their Excellencies' command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

**FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 373.**

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:

1. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant arrives at, or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Coleraine, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.
2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of August, 1884.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of August, 1884.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

*SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.*

A yard in the joint occupation of Mr. John Bacon, of 14, Water-street, in the city of Liverpool, and of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company (Limited), situated at Redmond-place, in the town of Wexford.

**PORT OF LIMERICK.**

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Limerick shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

**PORT OF LONDONDERRY.**

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

*SPENCER.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Londonderry shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 3rd day of January, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Londonderry, which are situate on the Quay, opposite to the Custom House, Constabulary Barracks, and Victoria Market.

#### PORT OF SLIGO.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Sligo shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 3rd day of January, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

An enclosed yard, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, situate at the extreme end of the Old Quay at Sligo.

#### THE SWINE FEVER (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1885.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

#### CARNARVON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

#### Slaughter in Swine-Fever.

1. A Local Authority may if they think fit,—

(i.) Cause any swine affected with swine-fever to be slaughtered; or

(ii.) Cause any swine being or having been in the same pigsty or shed, or in contact with swine affected with swine-fever to be slaughtered.

#### Compensation in Swine-Fever.

2. The Local Authority shall, out of Union Funds, pay compensation as follows for swine slaughtered under this Order:

(i.) Where the pig slaughtered was affected with swine-fever, the compensation shall be one

half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(ii.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the pig immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that compensation do not in any such case exceed four pounds.

#### Extent.

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

#### Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as THE SWINE FEVER (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1885.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 29th day of July, 1885.

Ashbourne, C. W. H. F. Cogan.  
M. Morris. Hedges Eyre Chatterton.  
Thos. Steele, Genl.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

#### CARNARVON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of August, 1885.
2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,  
Kilmacshomus Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 29th day of July, 1885.

Ashbourne, C. W. H. F. Cogan.  
M. Morris. Hedges Eyre Chatterton,  
Thos. Steele, Genl.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### CARNARVON.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 29th day of July, 1885, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,  
Kilmacshomus Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us, by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals)

Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us thereto, do hereby appoint Mr. N. J. Power, M.R.C.V.S., to the office of Veterinary Inspector for the said United District:

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which under the said Act, or under the Animals (Ireland) Order, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £135 per annum, including travelling expenses, of which salary the Dungarven Union shall contribute the sum of £80 per annum; and the Kilmacshannon Union the sum of £55 per annum.

Given at Dublin Castle the 7th day of August, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. R. KAYE.

#### IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1886.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

EDWD. SAXE-WEIMAR, General.

ASHBURN, C.

J. T. BALL, L.J.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from Great Britain, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

IV. The "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1884, No. VII," is hereby revoked, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of February, 1886.

M. Morris.	Robert R. Warren.
Gerald FitzGibbon.	A. M. Porter.
John Walsh.	Hugh Holmes.
E. R. King-Harman.	John Moore.

#### THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) AMENDMENT ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

ABERDEEN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious

Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. Chapter 23 (Partial Inspection of Animals brought for Transit by Sea) Article 84 of the Animals (Ireland) Order is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Chapter 23, Article 84, of that Order, namely:—

#### Chapter 23:—Partial Inspection of Animals brought for transit by Sea.

84.—(1.) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland, any animal, for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector of the Privy Council at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, as far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the Schedule hereto, have given a certificate to that effect, and a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals in the Form II. set forth in the Schedule; and such certificate and licence shall accompany such animal or animals, and, whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorized to demand the same.

(2.) Inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the port or place of embarkation, at such times and places, and under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lord Lieutenant for each particular port.

(3.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection, with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal, from being heated, dirty, over-driven, or from any other cause, be considered by the Inspector to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, the owner, or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection by rest or cleansing, or other means, as the case may require.

(4.) Each animal on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by the Inspector be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding or marking shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(5.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported thereon, any animal in respect of which a certificate of health and licence for movement shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(6.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send or cause to be brought or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

2. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to invalidate or make unlawful anything done under Chapter 23, Article 84, of the Animals (Ireland) Order, hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under Chapter 23, Article 84, of the Animals (Ireland) Order hereby revoked.

#### Interpretation.

3. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

## ORDERS IN COUNCIL,

## Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886."

## Commencement.

5. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 11th day of May, 1886.

Edw. Saxe-Weimar, General.

John Nash, C.

R. Lowe.

S. Wolfe Flanagan.

Samuel Walker.

P. J. Keenan.

J. Lonsigne.

## SCHEDULE.

## Form I.

Port of \_\_\_\_\_

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a Licence to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the subjoined Schedule, for exportation from the above named Port in Ireland, to the Port of \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain.

Description of Animals.	No. of Animals.		Name and Address of Owner or Owners of Animal or Animals.
	In Writing.	In Figures.	
Cattle, . . .			
Sheep, . . .			
Pigs, . . .			
Goats, . . .			
Resistant Animals not described as above, . . .			
Total No. of Animals, . . .			

End by

Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_

Residence \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18

To the Inspector in behalf of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council at the above-named Port in Ireland.

# Form II.—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND LICENCE FOR EXPORTATION.

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above-named Port in Ireland, having examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, do hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry,

that as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the aforesaid Schedule, is or are (as the case may be) free from disease, and do hereby license its or their removal, on this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ from the above named Port in Ireland, to the above named Port in Great Britain.

Signature of Inspector, \_\_\_\_\_

## NOTICE.

It is provided by the 60th and 61st sections of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council, shall, for each such offence, be liable—

(I.) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds; or,

(II.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each animal.

## PORT OF CORK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

## ABERDEEN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The Inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Cork shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. The Order dated the 31st day of October, 1885, relating to the port of Cork is hereby revoked.
3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 15th day of May, 1886.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

## SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the City of Cork Steam Packet Company (Limited), situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from Alfred-street, and having an exit at Penrose-quay.

II. A yard belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from King-street, and having an exit at Patrick's-quay.



## THE RABIES (IRELAND, ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

## LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

*Short Title.*

1. This Order may be cited as THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

*Extent.*

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

*Commencement.*

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

*Interpretation.*

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878;

The Act of 1886 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886;

The Acts of 1878 to 1886 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886;

Animals means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine;

Carcass means the carcass of an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, and part of such a carcass, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and includes meat, biscuits, or other substance commonly used for food of dogs.

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding, or otherwise, for or about animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs;

Article, means Article of this Order;

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

*Extension of Acts of 1878 to 1886.*

5. Dogs shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Acts of 1878 to 1886 (namely):

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders of Council);

Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police);

Section fifty-one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspectors);

Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter);

Section eight of the Act of 1886 (definition of animals);

and of all other Sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

*Duty of Police on Notice of Rabies.*

6. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule being affected with rabies, or with disease supposed to be rabies, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

*Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.*

7. Any person having in his possession or under his charge a dog or an animal or a horse or ass or mule affected with rabies, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

*Duty of Inspector to act immediately.*

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of rabies, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of rabies, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such rabies, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1886, and any Order in Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

*Public Warning as to Existence of Rabies.*

8.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of rabies in any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a kennel, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse), to remove or deface any such placard.

*Special Regulations of Local Authority as to Dogs.*

10. Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

(a.) For providing for the muzzling of dogs;

(b.) For providing for the keeping of dogs under proper control by the owner or person in charge thereof in such manner as may be prescribed by such Regulations;

(c.) For providing for the seizure, detention, and disposal, including slaughter, of stray dogs, or of dogs not muzzled, or of dogs not being kept under proper control in the manner prescribed by such Regulations;

(d.) For prohibiting or regulating the holding of shows or exhibitions of dogs, and the exposing of dogs for exhibition or sale thereat.

*Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement for Rabies.*

11. Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (a) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule affected with or suspected of rabies;
- (b) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, in which rabies exists, of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule that has been in contact with or in the same kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, with a dog or with an animal or with a horse or ass or mule affected with or suspected of rabies;
- (c) For regulating the taking out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, of any fowler, fitter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about a dog, or for or about an animal, or for or about a horse or ass or mule affected with or suspected of rabies;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any General Order in Council for the time being in force; and a Regulation under paragraph (b) of this Article shall operate so long only as rabies exists, in the judgment of the Local Authority, in any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and, in case of a kennel, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

*Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleaning and Disinfection.*

12.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes or any of them:

- (a.) For providing for the cleaning and disinfection of places used by, and of utensils, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, used for or about dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules affected with or suspected of rabies;
- (b.) For providing for the cleaning and disinfection of vans or carts or other vehicles used for carrying dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules affected with or suspected of rabies on land otherwise than on a railway;
- (c.) For prescribing the mode in which such cleaning and such disinfection are to be effected;
- (d.) For providing that such places, utensils, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, vans, carts, or other vehicles, should be cleaned and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, or such utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or such van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person in any court of competent jurisdiction.

*Obligation on Occupiers and Owners.*

13. Where the power of causing any place or any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected on account of rabies is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

*Slaughter in Rabies.*

14.—(1.) Where a person having a dog or an animal or a horse or ass or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule is affected with rabies, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1873 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice in respect of any dog or animal or horse or ass or mule, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule is affected with rabies, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, serve on the owner of the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it forthwith.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1873, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule was not affected with rabies.

*Post-mortem Examination.*

15.—(1.) Where a dog or an animal or a horse or ass or mule has died of, or has been slaughtered on account of, rabies, or disease supposed to be rabies, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, previous to the disposal of the carcass, cause a post-mortem examination to be made thereof, in which case such examination shall be conducted by a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon specially appointed in that behalf, who shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, for their information, the result of such examination.

(2.) Where the power of causing a post-mortem examination under this Article is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner or the person in charge of such carcass shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

*Disposal of Carcasses.*

16.—(1.) The carcass of every dog, animal, horse, ass, or mule—

- (a.) that has died of rabies; or
- (b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with rabies;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

- (i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.
- (ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by License from the Privy Council, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcass shall be dissected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article, the Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where, under this Article, a Local Authority causes a carcass to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so skinned as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, or with a Licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

*Digging up Carcasses of Dogs buried on Account of Rabies.*

17. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any dog that has been buried on account of rabies.

*Weekly Returns as to Rabies.*

18. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his District rabies, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

*General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.*

19.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Privy Council a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

*Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.*

20.—(1.) Every person in charge of dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or other officer.

*Offences.*

21.—(1.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards the muzzling of a dog or as regards the keeping of a dog under proper control in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a show or exhibition of a dog or dogs is held in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the person holding such show or exhibition, and the compiler of

the place where the show or exhibition is held, and the owner or consignee or person for the time being in charge of each dog exposed thereat, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, such last-mentioned person knowing the show or exhibition to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a dog, or an animal, or a horse, ass, mule, or the carcass of a dog, or of an animal, or of a horse, ass, or mule is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of such dog, animal, horse, ass, mule, or carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such dog, animal, horse, ass, mule, or carcass, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order by clipping or washing, or in any other manner takes out, effaces, or obliterate, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate any mark clipped, painted, or stamped on a dog or on an animal, or on a horse, ass, or mule, as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the dog, animal, horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in which,—and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—(as the case may be), the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If a person in charge of dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules being moved, where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

*Saving for Dogs Act, 1871, and other Acts.*

22. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the operation of The Dogs Act, 1871, or any local or other Act of Parliament for the same or like purposes.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
this 19th day of October, 1886.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, General.  
Michl. Morris. Hedges Ryre Chatterton, C.S.  
Hugh Holmes. John Monroe.  
J. Lestigues.

# THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

## LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

### Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER of 1886.

### Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

### Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

### Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878;

The Acts of 1878 to 1886 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886;

Animals means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminant animals, and swine;

Carcase means the carcase of an animal, and part of such a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals;

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals;

Article means Article of this Order;

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

### Extension of Acts of 1878 to 1886.

5. Anthrax, that is to say, the disease called or known as anthrax, splenic fever, or splenic apoplexy, of animals, shall be a disease for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

Section thirty-one (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);

Section fifty (powers of Police);

Section fifty-one (powers of Inspectors);

and of all Sections of the Acts of 1878 to 1886 containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

### Duty of Police on Notice of Anthrax.

6. The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with anthrax, or with disease supposed to be anthrax, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

### Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.

7. Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with anthrax, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this

Order, to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

### Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of anthrax, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of anthrax, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such anthrax, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1886, and any Order in Council conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

### Public Warning as to existence of Anthrax.

9.—(1.) Any Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise of the existence of anthrax in any building, field, or other place with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a building or other like place until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

### Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals, Fodder, &c.

10. Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

(a) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any building, field, or other place of an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax;

(b) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any building, field, or other place in which anthrax exists of an animal that has been in contact with or in the same building, field, or other place with an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax;

(c) For regulating the taking out of any building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of any provision of any General Order in Council for the time being in force; and a Regulation under paragraph (b) of this Article shall operate so long only as anthrax exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any building, field, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and in case of a building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

### Cleaning and Disinfection of Places for Anthrax.

11.—(1.) Every cow-shed or other place in which an animal affected with anthrax has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(a) The cow-shed or other place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about any such animal, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(b) The floor of the cow-shed or other place and all other parts thereof with which the animal or its droppings or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact, shall be as far as practicable, thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(c) The same parts of the cow-shed or other place shall be washed over with lime-wash.

(3.) All litter, dung, or other thing that has been removed from the cow-shed or other place shall be forthwith disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(3.) Except that where any place as aforesaid is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such place be cleansed and disinfected as far as practicable.

(4.) The provisions of this Article shall be executed by the Local Authority at their own expense, except where the Local Authority have by Regulation made under this Order required the occupiers of such places to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupiers.

*Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection.*

12.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes or any of them:

For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about animals affected with or suspected of anthrax and for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

For requiring the owners of such utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such owners.

For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of cow-sheds or other places in which animals suspected of anthrax have been kept while so suspected or have died or been slaughtered.

For requiring the occupiers of cow-sheds or other places used by animals affected with or suspected of anthrax to cleanse and disinfect such cow-sheds or places at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupiers.

(2.) If the owner of any such thing or the occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such Regulation or fails in any respect to observe the same, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1875, and where the owner of such thing or the occupier of such place fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such thing or place to be cleansed and disinfected and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such owner or occupier in any court of competent jurisdiction.

*Obligation on Occupiers and Owners.*

13. Where the power of causing a place, or any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing to be cleansed and disinfected on account of anthrax is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

*Disposal of Carcases.*

14.—(1.) The carcase of every animal—

(a.) that has died of anthrax; or

(b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with anthrax;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorised by Licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a bone-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(3.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a Licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

*Digging up Carcases.*

15. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried.

*Weekly Returns as to Anthrax.*

16. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his District anthrax, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

*General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.*

17.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Privy Council a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

*Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.*

18.—(1.) Every person in charge of animals being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, shall on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other officer.

*Offences.*

19.—(1.) If an animal or carcase is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving

or conveying the animal or carcass, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark clipped, painted, or stamped on an animal as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, or of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—(as the case may be), the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If a person in charge of animals being moved where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
this 16th day of October, 1886.

Edw. Saxe-Welsh, General.  
M. Morris. Hedges Eyre Chatterton, C.S.  
Hugh Holmes. John Moore.  
J. Lestage.

#### IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1886—No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

##### LONDONDEERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1885, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from the Kingdom of Norway.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 16th day of November, 1886.

Ashbourne, C. J. A. Lawson.  
Hedges Eyre Chatterton. Robert R. Warren.  
C. E. Barry. George A. C. May. John Nash.  
Arthur Kewenagh. John Moore.

#### THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) AMENDMENT ORDER OF 1886.—No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

##### LONDONDEERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1885, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. Chapter 55 (Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities) of the Animals (Ireland) Order is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Chapter 55 of that Order, namely:—

##### Chapter 55.—Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities.

122. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a Veterinary practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) to be a Veterinary Inspector in Ireland, namely:—that he holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

123. The Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section eighty-one of the Act of 1878, one Inspector.

124. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer, or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officer, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

125. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

126. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1878 or Article 123 of this Order, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid.

127. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 124 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided in the said section.

128. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

129. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be removable from office at any time, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

130. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 123 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1878, or by any Order in Council made thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its officers.

131. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 124 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided by the said section.

\*132. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered or reserved for observation and treatment, pursuant to directions under section thirty of the Act of 1878, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animal as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

#### Interpretation.

2. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

#### Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, No. II."

#### Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 30th day of December, 1886.

Edw. Saxe-Weimar, General.	Ashbourne, G.
M. R. Hicks-Beach.	J. A. Lawson.
P. J. Kenna.	Hugh Holmes.
John Moore.	John Young.

#### PORT OF DUNDALK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Dundalk shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved portion of an enclosed yard, belonging to the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situate on the quay at Dundalk, entered from the public road leading to Soldier's Point, and having an exit on the quay aforesaid.

\* This Article has been revoked so far as it relates to Pseudo-Tuberculosis by the Pseudo-Tuberculosis (Ireland) Order of 1900, page 55.

#### PORT OF DUNDRUM.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Dundrum shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved pens belonging to the East Downshire Steamship Company, situate on the quay at Dundrum.

#### PORT OF GREENORE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Greenore shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with paved and concrete floors in the yard at Greenore belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company, having an entrance from the line of Railway at Greenore and an exit at the Quay.

#### PORT OF LARNE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals

(Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Larns shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 4th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. R. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Caroleifergus and Larns Railway Company, situate at the terminus of their railway, at the quay, Larns Harbour.

#### PORT OF WESTPORT.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Westport shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 4th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. R. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A pen with concrete floor, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Westport, situate on the quay at Westport.

#### PORT OF COLERAINE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Coleraine shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order;

and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. R. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Coleraine, situate on the quay at Coleraine.

#### PORT OF NEWRY.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Newry, shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. R. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens, in the occupation of the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situate in the town of Newry, at each side of Williamstreet, close to Dublin Bridge and between the Newry Canal and the Newry and Warrenpoint Railways.

#### PORT OF PORTLUSH.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

#### LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Portlusk, shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. R. KAYE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Company (Limited) of Portlusk, situate at Kesh-street, Portlusk.



## PORT OF BALLINA.

By the Lords Justices-General and General  
Governors of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General  
Governors of Ireland by virtue and in exercise of the  
powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases  
(Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals  
(Ireland) Amendment Order of 1888," and of every  
other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and  
it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Ballina, shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of April,  
1887.

By Their Excellencies' Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

## SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens forming a portion of a yard belonging to the Moy Commissioners of Ballina, situate on the Quay on the river Moy, near the town of Ballina.

## PORT OF DROGHEDA.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors  
of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General  
Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the  
powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases  
(Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals  
(Ireland) Amendment Order of 1888," and of every  
other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and  
it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Drogheda shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of April,  
1887.

By Their Excellencies' Command,  
W. S. B. KAYE.

## SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved yards, the property of the Drogheda  
Steam Packet Company, situate in St. Lawrence's Gate  
Ward, parish of St. Peter, and county of the town of  
Drogheda, described as follows:—

- No. 1, or "Gas Yard," entered from Steam Packet Quay.
- No. 2, or "Mill Yard," entered from Back Strand, with an exit through the Company's stores to Steam Packet Quay.
- No. 3, or "Office Yard," entered from Steam Packet Quay.
- No. 4, or "Large Inspection Yard," entered from Cross-street, leading from Back Strand to Steam Packet Quay, and opening into Steam Packet Quay.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)  
ORDER, 1888.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

## LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General  
Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her  
Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in  
exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Con-  
tagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and  
of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do  
order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation  
of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from  
and immediately after the date hereof, and words in  
this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals  
(Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land  
in Ireland any Animal from Malta.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin  
Castle, the 2nd day of January, 1888.

Edw. Saxe-Weimar, General.	Ashbourne, C.
Meath. Arthur James Balfour.	
Arthur Kavanagh.	John Moore.
J. G. Gibbon.	Ion T. Hamilton.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)  
ORDER, 1888, No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

## LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General  
Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her  
Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in  
exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Con-  
tagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and  
of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order,  
and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation  
of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from  
and immediately after the date hereof, and words in  
this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals  
(Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in  
Ireland any Animal brought from the Kingdom of  
Belgium.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin  
Castle, the 18th day of May, 1888.

Hedges Eyre Chatterton. P. J. Keenan.  
Peter O'Brien.

## PORT OF WATERFORD.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors  
of Ireland.

EDWD. SAXE-WEIMAR, General.  
ASHBOURNE, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General  
Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the  
powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases  
(Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals  
(Ireland) Amendment Order of 1888," and of every

other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the Port of Waterford, shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other places shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. The Order dated the 1st day of August, 1884, relating to the Port of Waterford is hereby revoked.
3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 30th day of October, 1888.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

A. R. WALLACE.

#### SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the Great Western Railway Company (of England), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Marble-lane, and having an exit at Adelphi Wharf.

II. A yard belonging to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, situated in West Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and an exit at Sion-croo-road.

III. A yard belonging to the Waterford Steam Ship Company (Limited), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Base-lane, and having exits at Adelphi Wharf and Marble-lane.

IV. A yard in the occupation of the Waterford and Aberdare Steam Ship Company, situated in the Customhouse Ward, of the city of Waterford, having an entrance and exit at Conduit-lane.

#### IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1889.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

EDWARD SAXE-WEIMAR, General.

ASHBOURNE, C.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

#### Animals from Germany prohibited.

I. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland otherwise order, animals brought from the German Empire shall not be landed in Ireland.

#### Interpretation.

II. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

#### Short Title.

III. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1889."

#### Commencement.

IV. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 29th day of April, 1889.

JOHN MORRIS.

#### IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1890.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

EDWARD SAXE-WEIMAR, General.

ASHBOURNE, C.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1890."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof; and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Animals (Ireland) Order, Animals brought from Her Majesty's Possessions in North America shall not be landed in Ireland, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of August, 1890.

W. H. F. Cogan.

West Ridgeway.

Gerald Fitzgibbon.

J. Murphy.

(No. 90.)

#### THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1890.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

#### SETTLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

#### Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890.

#### Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

#### Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

#### Interpretation.

4. In this Order:—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878;

The Act of 1885 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1885;

The Act of 1890 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890;

The Acts of 1878 to 1890 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890;

Infected Pinco means a Pinco for the time being a Place infected with pleuro-pneumonia under the Act of 1878;

Infected Area means an Area for the time being an Infected Area under the Act of 1878;

Cattle means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves;

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether cattle of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition:

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition:

Landing-place for foreign animals means any dock, quay, wharf, or other place approved by the Lord Lieutenant for the landing of, and includes any lands, buildings, or premises so approved for the landing of, foreign animals not subject to slaughter or quarantine:

Carcase means the carcase of a kind of cattle, and includes part of such a carcase, and the head, horns, hide, skin, hoofs, bones, offal, or other part, of a head of cattle, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

The Privy Council means the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council:

Article means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

#### *Revocation of Orders.*

5. The Orders described in the Schedule to this Order to the extent described in the said Schedule are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked, or effect any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Orders or parts of Orders hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

#### *Existing Regulations of Local Authority.*

6. All Regulations made by a Local Authority under the Orders and parts of Orders revoked by this Order, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall, unless altered or revoked by such Local Authority, remain in force for such time and in such manner as if this Order had not been made: Provided that nothing in any such Regulations shall in any way prohibit, regulate, or apply to the movement of any head of cattle which is moved with and in accordance with the conditions of a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same.

#### *Duty of Police on Notice of Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

7. The constable to whom notice of the foot of a head of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to—

- (i.) The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle;
- (ii.) an Inspector of the Local Authority.
- (iii.) the Local Authority;

#### *Duty of Inspector to act immediately.*

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such pleuro-pneumonia, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1890, and any Order thereunder, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

#### *No Movement into or out of Infected Place or Infected Area without Licence.*

9. No cattle shall be moved into or out of an Infected Place or an Infected Area except with the Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same, and such cattle shall not be moved except in accordance with the conditions contained in such Licence.

#### *Public Sales in Infected Areas.*

10. No public sale of cattle shall be held in an Infected Area, except with a Licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council, and subject to the conditions contained in such Licence.

#### *Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.*

11.—(i.) Any Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of Pleuro-Pneumonia into their District, make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement, by land or by water, of cattle into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland: Provided that the power to make Regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be delegated to any other Committee not to a Sub-Committee.

(ii.) Where a Local Authority have made a Regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of cattle into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in Ireland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such Regulation is in force, for any person to move into the District of such first-mentioned Local Authority any head of cattle so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such Regulation within the District of such other Local Authority: Provided that the provisions of this Article shall not extend to any such head of cattle moved by railway through such last-mentioned District without untrucking.

#### *Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Cattle within their District.*

12. Any Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the spreading of Pleuro-Pneumonia, make such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of cattle in the whole of their District, or in any part or parts thereof.

#### *Limitation as to Regulations of Local Authorities.*

13.—(i.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be deemed to apply to the movement of—

- (a.) Cattle into a Cattle-Plague infected place; or
- (b.) Cattle into a Pleuro-Pneumonia infected place or area; or
- (c.) Cattle into a Foot-and-Mouth Disease infected place or area; or
- (d.) Cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia; or
- (e.) Cattle by railway through the District of that Local Authority without untrucking;

which movement is regulated by the Acts of 1878 to 1890, and Orders in Council issued thereunder.

(ii.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall in any way prohibit, regulate, or apply to the movement of any head of cattle which is moved with and in accordance with the conditions of a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same.

#### *Prohibition of Movement of Cattle liable to be Slaughtered.*

14.—(i.) Where the Privy Council has given Notice in writing to the owner of any cattle which are liable to be slaughtered by the Privy Council under the Act of 1890, requiring that such cattle be detained in any field, shed, or other place, it shall not be lawful

for any person, except with a Licence of the Privy Council and in accordance with the conditions of such Licence—

- (a.) to move any of such cattle out of such field, shed, or other place;
- (b.) to move out of such field, shed, or other place any other cattle that may be therein;
- (c.) so long as any cattle to which the Notice applies are detained in such field, shed, or other place, to move any other cattle into the same;
- (d.) to permit any other cattle to come in contact with any cattle to which the Notice applies.

(2.) Any Notice or Licence under this Article may be given or granted by an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to give or grant the same.

*Marking or Branding of Cattle liable to be Slaughtered.*

14. Any cattle liable to be slaughtered by the Privy Council under the Act of 1880, may be marked or branded in such manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant; and the owner or person in charge of such cattle shall give all reasonable facilities to the said Inspector for the purpose of this Article.

*Detention of Cattle that have been in Contact with Cattle Affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

15.—(1.) Any Local Authority may, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them that there is within their District any head of cattle which at any time within fifty-six days previous to the date of the Notice hereinafter mentioned has been in contact with, or in the same herd with, any head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia (such first-mentioned head of cattle being hereinafter referred to as such suspected animal), cause a Notice to be served on the owner or person in charge of such suspected animal, and also, if they think fit, a Notice on the occupier of any place in which such suspected animal then is, prohibiting the movement of such suspected animals during the period named in such Notice from the cow-shed, field, yard, park, or other like place in which such suspected animal then is, and shall thereupon report to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, the giving of such notice and the circumstances under which it was given: Provided that the period named in such Notice shall not exceed fifty-six days from the date on which such suspected animal was in contact with, or in the same herd with, any head of cattle as aforesaid: Provided also that it shall not be competent for a Local Authority to cause any such Notice to be served during the time such suspected animal is in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, landing-place, wharf, railway station, or other like place, or is being moved by land or by water.

(2.) Where a Notice prohibiting the movement of any head of cattle has been served on the owner or person in charge of such head of cattle by the Local Authority, it shall not be lawful for any person during the period named in the Notice to move such head of cattle or any other cattle which may be in the same cow shed, field, yard, park, or other like place with such head of cattle without the permission of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant.

*Pleuro-Pneumonia found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.*

16.—(1.) By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1878, where any cattle are found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia—

- (a.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (b.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (c.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(d.) While in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(e.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or

(f.) While being in a cow-shed, field, yard, lane, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(g.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize, detain, and effectually isolate, as far as practicable, from contact with other cattle all the cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and on the arrival of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to act in that behalf, shall place the cattle so seized and detained in charge of the last-named Inspector or of such other person.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to move any cattle so detained without a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same.

(3.) Nothing in this Article shall apply to a Foreign Animal's Wharf or to a Foreign Animal's Quarantine Station or to a Landing-place for foreign animals.

*Prohibition to Expose or Move Cattle affected with or suspected of Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

17. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) To expose a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia in a market or lair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale.

(b.) To place a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

(c.) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel.

(d.) To carry, load, or drive, or cause to be carried, led or driven, a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia on a highway or thoroughfare.

(e.) To place or keep a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a fold adjoining a highway, unless that field is so fenced or situated that cattle therein cannot in any manner come in contact with cattle passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(f.) To graze a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia on pasture being on the sides of a highway.

(g.) To allow a head of cattle affected with or suspected of pleuro-pneumonia to stray on a highway or thoroughfare, or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

*Proceedings in Case of Contravention of last preceding Article.*

18.—(1.) Where a head of cattle is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall seize, remove, and detain it in a place suitable for effectual isolation from other cattle, and shall forthwith transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and on the arrival of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, shall place the cattle so seized and detained in charge of the last-named Inspector or other person.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to move any cattle so detained without a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same.

*Expenses.*

19. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of the two last preceding Articles from the owner of the cattle seized, or from the consignee or consignees thereof, who may recover the same from the owner summarily.

*Food and Water during Detention.*

20. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining a head of cattle under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the head of cattle, or from its owner summarily.

*Cleaning and Disinfection.*

21. (1.) The occupier of any place which has been used by any cattle which have been or are liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1890 shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, or to any person appointed by such Inspector, for the cleaning and disinfection of such place, and all utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such cattle;

(2.) No Regulation made by a Local Authority under Article 72 of the Animals (Ireland) Order shall apply to such place or to such utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things.

*Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Ireland.*

22. Where in Ireland any head of cattle is slaughtered by order of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act of 1890 the value of the head of cattle for compensation shall be ascertained as follows:—

(i.) If within six days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or officer of the Privy Council of the valuation of a head of cattle slaughtered under the Act of 1890, the owner does not give a counter notice in writing, tending in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Privy Council, the compensation will be paid on that valuation.

(ii.) If the owner gives such a notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall by this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(iii.) If a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation notified by the Privy Council, then the Privy Council will pay the cost of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration when ascertained, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the Privy Council with respect to the arbitration when ascertained as aforesaid may be deducted by the Privy Council from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award.

*Carcases.*

23. The carcase of every head of cattle that has died of pleuro-pneumonia or of disease suspected to be pleuro-pneumonia shall be disposed of as follows:

(i.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the lungs of each such head of cattle to be carefully removed from the carcass and enclosed in a properly constructed box, and shall have a label attached to the lungs containing the following particulars:

- (a.) Name and address of owner of head of cattle;
- (b.) Name of union from which the lungs are forwarded;
- (c.) Description of head of cattle;
- (d.) Date of death of head of cattle;

and shall with all practicable speed forward such box addressed

For Veterinary Department,  
Care of Mr. Edward O'Keefe,  
Mill-street,  
Dublin.

The Inspector shall at the same time report the particulars to

The Clerk of the Council,  
Veterinary Department,  
Privy Council Office,  
Dublin Castle.

(ii.) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause the skin of such head of cattle to be so skinned as to render it useless.

(iii.) He shall then cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(iv.) Or, if authorized by licence from the Lord Lieutenant, the carcass may be destroyed in the mode following: The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a bone-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

*Digging up.*

24. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the licence of the Lord Lieutenant, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcass of any head of cattle that has been buried.

*Declaration of Slaughter-House an Infected Place by Lord Lieutenant only.*

25. Notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1878, or any Order, a slaughter-house in which a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia or the carcass of a head of cattle that was affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an Infected Place, except by the Lord Lieutenant.

*Removal of Dung or other Filth.*

26. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or in a vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased head of cattle, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for the District in which such place is situate, or a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected, or with a Licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to act in that behalf.

*Forms.*

27.—The Forms given in the Second Schedule to this Order, with such variations as circumstances require, shall be used for the purposes of this Order.

*Regulations as to Certificate and Licence.*

28.—(i.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office.

(ii.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order is not available except when accompanied by the certificate on which it is granted.

(iii.) The person granting such Movement Licence under this Order shall, for the identification of each certificate produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(1c.) The person granting such Movement Licence shall deliver the certificate produced to him, when so marked, with the Licence, to the person receiving the Licence from him.

(v.) Every Movement Licence and certificate granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed, by the person in charge of the cattle moved, at the nearest Police station of the district in which the place where the cattle were moved under such Licence is situated.

#### *Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.*

28.—(1.) Every person in charge of cattle being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation of a Local Authority under this Order a Movement Licence may be necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence (if any) authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

#### *Weekly Returns to Privy Council.*

29. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his District pleuro-pneumonia he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

#### *Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.*

31.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Privy Council a copy of every Regulation made by them under the provisions of this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Notice served or Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

#### *Offences.*

32.—(1.) If a head of cattle is moved in contravention of this Order, or of any Notice served under this Order, or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the head of cattle is moved shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of a head of cattle being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a head of cattle is not marked as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof and the person bidding the sale, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effects, obliterations, or removes, or attempts to take out, effects, obliterations, or remove, any mark on any cattle marked by direction of the Privy Council, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the head of cattle, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a head of cattle is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, or by the conditions of a Licence thereunder, the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If a carcass is moved or is not buried or is not destroyed in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the provisions of this Order, the owner of the carcass, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the carcass, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the person failing to bury or destroy the carcass, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(7.) If a head of cattle is exposed for sale in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition, in contravention of the conditions of a Licence under the provisions of this Order, the person holding such market, fair, auction, sale, or exhibition, and the occupier of the place where the same is held, and the owner or consignee of each head of cattle so exposed, and the person so exposing the same, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting a sale at such market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition, and the person (if any) taking entrance money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal so exposed in contravention of such Licence, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the head of cattle to be exposed for sale in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(8.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order allows a head of cattle to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 30th day of August, 1890.

Edw. Saxe-Weimar, General.

Morris.

William O'Brien.

W. W. F. Hume-Dick.

## SCHEDULES.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

*Orders and parts of Orders Revoked.*

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Revocation.
1880		
31 May ...	The Animals (Ireland) Order ...	The whole of Chapter 2 (Pleuro-Pneumonia). Chapter 8 (Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease, or Swine-Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing Park, or other like place, or during transit), Chapter 9 (Exposure or Movement of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules), and Chapter 11 (Carcasses), so far as these Chapters relate to Pleuro-Pneumonia. Article 135 (Forms) and Article 136 (Weekly Returns to Privy Council), so far as they relate to Pleuro-Pneumonia.
1883		
18 August ...	The Infected Places, Marking or Branding of Animals Order of 1883.	The whole Order.
1885		
25 February ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. VII. ...	The whole Order.
1886		
18 June ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. X. ...	The whole Order.
20 December ...	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886—No. II.	Article I., 132, so far as it relates to Pleuro-Pneumonia.
1887		
21 February ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. XIII.	The whole Order.
2 March ...	The Movement into District (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Order of 1887	The whole Order.
1888		
6 March ...	The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order No. 61.	The whole Order.
6 April ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. 62.	The whole Order.
6 April ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. 65.	The whole Order.
30 April ...	Pleuro-Pneumonia Order No. 88.	The whole Order.

(2.)

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*Notice of Declaration to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

## PART I.

*Form for Use by an Inspector.*

(1.)

*Declaration of Disease.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890.

I, the undersigned, being the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby declare that I have this day found that pleuro-pneumonia exists [or has within fifty-six days existed] in the following cow-shed, field, or other place (that is to say), [here describe the place where the disease is found].

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts 1878 to 1890.

To \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place (that is to say), [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Lord Lieutenant or Local Authority, as the case may be.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189

(Signed)

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 189

(Signed)

## PART II.

## FORMS OF MOVEMENT LICENCE.

## (1.)

*Movement of Cattle to a Slaughter-House.*

Union.

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS,

\* No.

1878 to 1890.

Owner's Name

\* No.

Union.

Licence granted for movement of Cattle from

I, the undersigned, being authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, do hereby license the movement out of the under-mentioned place of the under-mentioned Cattle to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, to be there forthwith slaughtered.

to in charge of

No. of Cattle

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for twelve hours from o'clock this day.

Name of Owner of Cattle, and Description of Place from which the Cattle are to be moved.	Number of Cattle to be moved (to be written in words).	Slaughter-house to which the Cattle are to be moved for Slaughter.	Name and Address of the person in whose charge the Cattle are to be moved.

This Licence is available for twelve hours, from (a) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed)

Dated this day of , 189 .

\* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

\* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.  
(a) The date of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence whose work is necessary, or acting otherwise after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence bearing the same to be filled in any respect, or communicating otherwise with respect to licences are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

## (2.)

*Movement of Cattle for the purpose of Isolation.*

Union.

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1878 to 1890.

\* No.

No.

Union.

Owner's name

Licence granted for removal of cattle out of a place at

I, the undersigned, having examined the undermentioned cattle, do hereby certify that so far as I can ascertain they are not affected with Pseudo-Tuberculosis, and that it is necessary that they should be moved from the undermentioned place for the purpose of isolation, and being authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, do hereby license the removal of those cattle from that place to the undermentioned place or premises for that purpose.

to at for the purpose of isolation.

No. of cattle

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for hours, from o'clock this day.

Name of Owner of Cattle, and Description of Place from which the Cattle are to be moved.	Number and Description of the Cattle to be moved (to be written in words).	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Cattle are to be moved.	Name and Address of the person in whose charge the Cattle are to be moved.

This Licence is available for (a) hours, from o'clock this day of , and no longer.

(Signed)

Dated this day of , 189 .

\* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

\* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.  
(a) To be filled up in words.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence whose work is necessary, or acting otherwise after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence bearing the same to be filled in any respect, or communicating otherwise with respect to licences are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.



(3.)

*Movement of Cattle in or into an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

Union.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS,  
1878 to 1890.

Union.

\* No.

\* No.

Owner's Name,

Licence granted on the  
Certificate ofVeterinary Inspector, for  
removal of cattle towithin the area infected  
with Pleuro-Pneumonia  
under Order No.

at

No. of cattle

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available  
for days.

I, the undersigned, being authorised by the Lord Lieutenant to grant licences for the removal of cattle, the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the undermentioned cattle are not affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of Pleuro-Pneumonia, hereby license the removal of those cattle to the under-mentioned place or premises, such place or premises being within an area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia under Order No. , but not being within a place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Number of the Cattle to be moved. (to be written in words).	Name and Address of the Owner of the Cattle, or his or her agent.	Name and Description of the Place or Premises to which the Cattle are to be moved.

This Licence is available for (a) days, including the day  
of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated this day of , 189 .

\* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) To be filled up in words.

\* This number must correspond  
with that on the licence.This certificate is to be retained  
by the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or causing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences, are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(4.)

*Movement of Cattle out of an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

Union.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS,  
1878 TO 1890.

Union.

\* No.

\* No.

Owner's Name

Licence granted on the  
Certificate ofVeterinary Inspector, for  
removal of cattle fromsituate in the area infected  
with Pleuro-Pneumonia  
under Order No.

to (a)

at

No. of Cattle

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available  
for days.

I, the undersigned, being authorised by the Lord Lieutenant to grant licences for the removal of cattle, the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned cattle are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and having satisfied myself that the place where the cattle are is not comprised within a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, hereby license the removal of those cattle out of the infected area, declared by Order No. , to the under-mentioned place or premises.

Name and Address of Owner of Cattle to be moved.	Number and Description of the Cattle and Place (from which to be moved (a)).	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Cattle are to be moved.	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Cattle are to be moved. (b)

This Licence is available for (b) days, including the day of the  
date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated this day of , 189 .

(a) The name and address of the person to whom the cattle are to be moved to be inserted.

(b) To be filled up in words.

\* This number must correspond with  
that on the licence.This certificate is to be retained by  
the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or causing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

# IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1890, No. II.

By the Lords Justice and Privy Council in  
Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, C.

BELMORE.

HEDGES BYRNE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General  
Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her  
Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in  
exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious  
Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of  
every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order,  
and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

## *Animals from the Netherlands prohibited.*

I. Unless and until Her Majesty's Privy Council  
in Ireland otherwise order, animals brought from  
the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall not be  
landed in Ireland.

## *Interpretation.*

II. In this Order terms have the same meaning as  
in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

## *Short Title.*

III. This Order may be cited as "The Importation  
of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1890, No. II."

## *Commencement.*

IV. This Order shall commence and take effect  
from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 24th day of October, 1890.

Leinster.

William O'Brien.

James Murray.

# THE DUBLIN SCHEDULED DISTRICTS ORDER OF 1891.

(No. 94.)

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

## *ENGLAND.*

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General  
Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice  
and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in  
Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in  
Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals)  
Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling  
Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as  
follows:—

## *Commencement.*

1. This Order shall commence and take effect from  
and immediately after the 14th day of February,  
one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

## *Interpretation.*

2. In this Order—

Scheduled District means such part or parts of a poor  
law union as is or are described in the First  
Schedule to this Order, or in any Order amending  
same.

The Metropolitan Market, or the Market, means the  
New Cattle Market, at Finsbury-street, in the city  
of Dublin.

Lair means any place used as a place of rest for  
animals which are for shipment to Great Britain,  
or which are to be or have been exposed in the  
Metropolitan Market, or at any public sale of  
cattle in the Scheduled Districts, or for cattle in  
transit through the Scheduled Districts.

Animals mean cattle, sheep, goats, and swine.

Cattle means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves.  
Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale,  
whether conducted by auction or not, which is  
open to the public, whether on payment of  
entrance-money or other payment or not, whether  
it is held in a public place or not, and whether  
animals of different owners are exposed thereat  
or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Expos means expos for sale, or in any manner put  
up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition.  
Other terms have the same meaning as in the  
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

## *Revocation.*

3. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to  
this Order are hereby from and after the commencement  
of this Order revoked; Provided that such revocation  
shall not revive any Order or part of any Order revoked  
by or otherwise affect the past operation of those Orders,  
or invalidate or make unlawful anything done under  
the Orders hereby revoked, or affect any right, title,  
obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the  
commencement of this Order, or interfere with the  
institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect  
of any offence committed against, or any penalty  
incurred under, the said Orders hereby revoked, before  
the commencement of this Order.



## *Public Sales in Scheduled Districts.*

4. No public sale of cattle shall be held in the  
Scheduled Districts, except with a license of the Lord  
Lieutenant.

## *Regulations as to Scheduled Districts Cattle.*

5. No head of cattle that is or that may be hereafter  
in the Scheduled Districts shall be moved out of those  
districts by land or water, or shall be exposed in the  
market, except as hereinafter provided.

6. All cattle that are or that may be hereafter in  
the Scheduled Districts, except as hereinafter provided,  
shall be branded forthwith in a distinct and legible  
manner and afterwards so kept branded by and at the  
expense of the owner or the occupier of the lands,  
premises, or other place on which the cattle are or  
may hereafter be, in the following manner, namely:—

The cattle in Scheduled District No. I. shall be  
branded with the marks, N , and the cattle in  
the Scheduled District No. II. shall be branded with the  
marks, S .

Each such mark shall be one inch in length, and  
shall be burned upon the outer portion of the right  
fore-foot and of the right horn, to the satisfaction  
of an Inspector, or other person authorized by the  
Lord Lieutenant for such purpose.

7.—(i.) Cattle branded, or which are liable to be  
branded under Article 6 of this Order, shall not be  
moved from the Scheduled Districts, outside the bound-  
aries of the Poor Law Unions of North Dublin and  
South Dublin, except for slaughter; and no movement  
of any such cattle from the Scheduled Districts shall  
be made for any purpose, except with the consent  
of the Lord Lieutenant, the owner of the cattle having  
first made an application, in writing, addressed to the  
Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy  
Council Office, Dublin Castle, specifying the purpose  
for which the cattle are to be moved, and the person to whom  
the cattle are to be moved, and having at the same  
time submitted a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector,  
certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected  
with Pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of  
his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection  
of Pleuro-pneumonia.

(ii.) The cattle, after they are received at the place  
specified, shall not be moved at any time afterwards  
except with a further consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

(iii.) If the cattle are to be moved for slaughter into  
the district of another Local Authority, such movement  
shall also be subject to the consent of such Local  
Authority.

(iv.) All cattle in contact or grazing with any cattle moved from the Scheduled Districts, as provided in this Article, shall be branded and kept branded in the manner specified in Article 6 of this Order; and shall not be moved except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and subject to the conditions provided with respect to the cattle moved from the Scheduled Districts.

(v.) The owner or person having charge of any place to which cattle are moved from the Scheduled Districts as provided in this Article shall, within 48 hours after any movement of the cattle, or any addition to or diminution of the number of the cattle, give notice in writing of the fact of such movement, addition, or diminution to the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the cattle were first moved under the consent of the Lord Lieutenant is situated.

#### *Regulations as to Metropolitan Market.*

8. Cattle which are brought from a place outside the Scheduled Districts, not being either a place infected with *Pleuro-pneumonia*, or a place in a district scheduled on account of *Pleuro-pneumonia* under any other Order in Council, and which are not subject to the foregoing provisions of this Order, may be exposed for sale in the market; and all such cattle which are intended for sale in the market, and for subsequent exportation to Great Britain, shall, within the Scheduled Districts, be rested only in a place licensed as a lair by the Lord Lieutenant.

9. All cattle which have been exposed in the market on movement therefrom, if—

#### *A.—For Slaughter outside the Scheduled Districts:—*

- (i.) Shall be branded with the letter M, six inches long;
- (ii.) Shall not be moved outside the North and South Dublin Unions unless the consent of the Lord Lieutenant shall have been first obtained to the granting of licences for the movement by the Local Authority of the District into which the cattle are to be moved, or by an Inspector or other person authorized by such Local Authority, to grant such licences;
- (iii.) Shall be moved direct to their destination outside the Scheduled Districts, and shall not be herded with other cattle except such as are for immediate slaughter; and
- (iv.) Shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed; and
- (v.) Shall not, during those five days, be exposed at any public sale in or out of the Scheduled Districts. And if—

#### *B.—For Export:—*

- (i.) Shall be branded with the letter E, four inches long;
- (ii.) Shall be exported to Great Britain, from the port of Dublin only, within forty-eight hours after the day on which they are so exposed for sale;
- (iii.) Shall not, during that time be again exposed at any public sale in or out of the Scheduled Districts. And if—

#### *C.—Unsold or Sold for other purposes other than Slaughter or Export:—*

- (i.) Shall be branded with the letter O, six inches long; and
- (ii.) Shall either—
  - (a) be moved direct to their destination outside the Scheduled Districts, not being a place infected with *Pleuro-pneumonia*, on a licence granted by an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, and shall not be again moved for any purpose, except with a further licence of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, or—

- (b) be deemed to be cattle belonging to the Scheduled Districts, and shall be branded and kept branded in the manner specified by Article 6 of this Order.

#### *And if—*

#### *D.—For Slaughter or for other purposes within the Scheduled Districts:—*

- (i.) Shall be branded with the letter X, six inches long; and
- (ii.) Shall, if not slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed, be branded in the manner specified in Article 6 of this Order.

#### *E.—Movement into another District.*

The movement of cattle under the provisions of this Article to a place in the district of another Local Authority shall also be subject to the Regulations made by such Local Authority under the *Pleuro-pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890*.

#### *Special Market for Sale of Cattle within the Scheduled Districts only.*

10. Cattle not affected with *Pleuro-pneumonia* which are within the Scheduled Districts, and which are branded in the manner prescribed in Article 6 of this Order, may be moved from any place within the Scheduled Districts, not being a place infected with *Pleuro-pneumonia*, to the market, and exposed therein for sale, such sale to be held only on each Monday, between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 1 o'clock P.M.; and all such cattle on movement therefrom, if—

#### *A.—Sold for Slaughter outside the Scheduled Districts:—*

- (i.) Shall be branded with the letter M, six inches long;
- (ii.) Shall not be moved outside the North or South Dublin Unions unless the consent of the Lord Lieutenant shall have been first obtained to the granting of licences for the movement by the Local Authority of the District into which the cattle are to be moved, or by an Inspector or other person authorized by such Local Authority to grant such licences;
- (iii.) Shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed; and
- (iv.) Shall be moved direct to their destination outside the Scheduled Districts, and shall not be herded with other cattle except such as are for immediate slaughter; and such movement shall also be subject to the regulations made by the Local Authority of the District into which the cattle are to be moved, under the *Pleuro-pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890*; and
- (v.) Shall not, during those five days, be exposed at any public sale in or out of the Scheduled Districts. And if—

#### *B.—Sold for Slaughter within the Scheduled Districts:—*

- (i.) Shall be branded with the letter X, six inches long; and
- (ii.) Shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed. And if—

#### *C.—Unsold or Sold for other purposes than Slaughter:—*

- (i.) Shall be moved to a place within the Scheduled Districts not being a place infected with *Pleuro-pneumonia*.
11. (i.) All brand marks specified in Articles 9 and 10 of this Order, except those referred to in Article 9 C. (i.) (b) and D. (ii.), shall be placed upon the left hind quarter of each head of cattle;
- (ii.) Such branding shall be done to the satisfaction of an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord

Lieutenant, with the following composition, namely:—  
Resin, seven parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and blue or red ochre, one part; melted and used warm; by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or in charge of the cattle; or by an Officer of the Corporation of Dublin, or his authorized agent, at the expense of such owner, consignee, or other person exposing or in charge of the cattle.

#### *Cleaning and Disinfection of the Metropolitan Market.*

12. (1.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 6 o'clock in the evening of the day before it is again to be used.

(2.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

- (i.) All parts of the market with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) The same parts of the market shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) The same parts of the market shall have applied to them a solution of a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office.
- (3.) The scrapings and sweepings of the market, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### *Regulations as to Lairs.*

13.—(1.) No yard, shed, or other place shall be used as a lair unless it shall have been licensed for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant.

(2.) A lair shall not be used for any cattle branded or liable to be branded under Article 5 of this Order.

#### *Cleaning and Disinfection of Lairs.*

14. (1.) Any place licensed as a lair shall be cleaned and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:—

- (i.) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii.) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a coating of linewash in which a disinfectant approved on behalf of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office has been mixed, in the proportion of one pint of such disinfectant to four gallons of linewash.
- (3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

#### *Regulations as to Certificates, Consents, and Licences.*

15. (1.) The person granting a movement licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) A consent or licence for movement granted under this Order is not available except when accompanied by the certificate on which it is granted.

(3.) The person granting a movement licence under this Order, shall, for the identification of each certificate produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(4.) The person granting such movement licence shall deliver the certificate produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

(5.) Every consent, movement licence, and certificate granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such consent or licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the person in charge of the cattle moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the cattle were moved under such consent or licence is situate.

#### *Excepted from Order.*

16. The provisions of Articles 5, 6, and 7 of this Order shall not affect—

(1.) Cattle brought from a place outside the Scheduled Districts, not being either a place infected with *Pleuro-pneumonia* or a place in a District Scheduled on account of *Pleuro-pneumonia* under any other Order in Council, and which had not been moved to such place from the Scheduled Districts; and—

- (a.) Which are moved direct to the port of Dublin for exportation, provided that such cattle are shipped on the day of their arrival at the port, or if not so shipped are rested only in a lair licensed by the Lord Lieutenant, and are exported within twenty-four hours after the day of their arrival; or—
- (b.) Which are moved direct through the Scheduled Districts to a place outside the Scheduled Districts, not being a place infected with *Pleuro-pneumonia*, or which, if not so moved direct through the Scheduled Districts are rested therein in a lair licensed by the Lord Lieutenant for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours; or—
- (c.) Which are exhibited at the shows of the Royal Dublin Society held at Bell's Bridge.
- (2.) Cattle imported from Great Britain with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and moved to a place outside the Scheduled Districts;
- (3.) Such other cattle as may under exceptional circumstances be exempted by special permission of the Lord Lieutenant.

#### *Offences.*

17.—(1.) If a public sale of cattle is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence of the Lord Lieutenant thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each head of cattle exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any head of cattle, such last-mentioned person or each purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own role and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a head of cattle is exposed at the Metropolitan Market in contravention of this Order, the owner, or consignee, or person in charge of such head of

cattle exposed thereof, and the person exposing the same thereof, and the person conducting the sale thereof, shall each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or defaults be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a head of cattle is moved in contravention to this Order, or of the conditions of a consent or movement licence thereunder, the owner of the head of cattle, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the head of cattle, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If a person in charge of cattle being moved, where under this Order a consent or movement licence or certificate are necessary, fails to deliver such consent or licence and certificate at a police station or other place, as required by this Order, or fails to give any notice which he is required to give by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a head of cattle is not marked or branded, and kept branded, as required by this Order, the owner or occupier of the lands, premises, or other place on which the head of cattle is, the owner or person in charge of the same, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof, and the person or company holding the sale, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If any person, by dipping or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark branded on a head of cattle, as required by this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the head of cattle, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to

and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(7.) If a head of cattle is not slaughtered or exported as required by this Order, the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered or exported shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(8.) If a lair is used in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier, or any other person using or causing or directing or permitting the use of such lair as a place of rest for animals, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(9.) If anything is done or omitted to be done, in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order as regards cleansing and disinfection, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in respect of which the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,  
the 28th day of January, 1891.

Wolesey. Arthur James Balfour.

Hedges Eyre Chatterton. Robert R. Warren.  
William O'Brien.

#### FIRST SCHEDULE.

##### District No. I.

A district comprising that part of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District within the poor law union of North Dublin, and the townland of Glensville, in the said poor law union.

##### District No. II.

A district comprising that part of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District within the poor law union of South Dublin.

#### SECOND SCHEDULE.

Date of Order Revoked.	Title or Subject of Order Revoked.
7th May, 1884, ... ..	The Dublin Metropolitan Order of 1884, No. II.
21st February, 1887, ... ..	The Dublin Metropolitan Amendment Order of 1887.
4th February, 1889, ... ..	The Pleuro-pneumonia Order, No. 77.
21st April, 1890, ... ..	The Pleuro-pneumonia Order, No. 77, Amendment.

#### THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER No. 95, (MULLINGAR UNION).

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland

##### SETTLAND.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1890, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

##### Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 14th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

##### Interpretation.

##### 8. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

Scheduled District means a District declared by Order in Council to be a Pleuro-pneumonia Scheduled District, which Scheduled District may include the whole or part of the District of a Local Authority, or the Districts or parts of Districts of two or more Local Authorities:

Infected Place means a Place for the time being a Place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia under the Act of 1878:

Cattle means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:

Fat cattle means cattle intended for slaughter:

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of na-

trance money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether cattle of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition:

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition: The Privy Council means the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council:

Article means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

4. The District described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be a Pleuro-pneumonia Scheduled District.

#### *Movement out of Scheduled District.*

5.—(1.) No cattle shall be moved out of the Scheduled District declared by this Order otherwise than in accordance with the following Regulations (that is to say):—

##### *(Regulation A.—Movement out of the Scheduled District into another Scheduled District.)*

(2.) Cattle may be moved out of the Scheduled District into any other Scheduled District with a Movement Licence of the Local Authority of the District into which the cattle are to be moved.

(3.) A Licence for movement under this Regulation shall not authorize the movement of cattle through any District, or part of a District, of a Local Authority not being within one or other of the aforesaid Scheduled Districts otherwise than by railway, without untrucking within such District or part of a District.

(4.) A Licence for movement under this Regulation may impose such conditions, if any, as the Local Authority granting the Licence think expedient.

##### *(Regulation B.—Movement out of Scheduled District to a place not within the limits of a Scheduled District.)*

(5.) Fat cattle may be moved out of the Scheduled District declared by this Order to a place not within the limits of any other Scheduled District with a Movement Licence of the Local Authority of the District in which such place is situate.

(6.) The Licence for movement under this Regulation shall specify the place from which and the place to which the cattle are to be moved.

(7.) The Licence for movement under this Regulation shall be granted only on the following conditions (namely):—

(a.) That every head of cattle shall, before it is so moved, be marked by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person moving it, by the clipping of a broad arrow, not less than four inches long on both hind quarters.

(b.) That no head of cattle so moved shall be exposed in or as any market, fair, sale-yard, or public fair, or other such place, or shall be moved into or through the district of any Local Authority other than the Local Authority granting the Licence otherwise than by railway, without untrucking within that District.

(c.) That every head of cattle so moved shall be slaughtered within four days after the day on which the movement of the animal commences.

(8.) The foregoing conditions shall be specified in the Licence, which may contain such further conditions, if any, as the Local Authority granting the Licence think expedient.

##### *(Regulation C.—Movement by Licence of authorized Inspector.)*

(3.) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this article, and in addition thereto, cattle may be moved out of the Scheduled District in any

circumstances with and in accordance with the conditions of a Movement Licence of an Inspector or other person specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant the same.

(10.) Nothing in Regulation A or B shall be deemed to authorize movement of a head of cattle—

(a.) That is affected with Pleuro-pneumonia; or

(b.) That is liable to be slaughtered under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 to 1890, or any Order made thereunder; or

(c.) That is in a Pleuro-pneumonia Infected Place.

##### *(Regulation E.—Exemption of Canal and Railway.)*

(11.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, there shall be deemed to be excepted from the Scheduled District the canal and line of railway within that District, so far as such canal and railway are used or required for the transit of cattle through that District, without unloading or untrucking, and nothing in this Order shall be deemed to interfere with that transit.

#### *Forms.*

6.—The Forms for use by a Local Authority, or by an Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant given in the Second Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order, 1880, and in the Second Schedule, Part II., of the Pleuro-pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1890, respectively, with such variations as circumstances require, shall be used for the purposes of this Order.

#### *Granting of Movement Licences.*

7.—(1.) An Inspector or other person authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to grant Movement Licences, or a Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold a Movement Licence in any case where the movement of the cattle proposed to be moved would be in their judgment inexpedient or improper.

(2.) No Licence for movement of a head of cattle granted under this Order shall be available if granted by the owner of the animal to be moved, or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the animal, or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof, or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting the public or private sale at which the head of cattle is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the animal is to be moved.

#### *Regulations as to Certificates, Declarations, and Licences.*

8.—(1.) The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(2.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order is not available except when accompanied by the certificate or declaration, if any, on which it is granted.

(3.) The person granting such Movement Licence under this Order shall, for the identification of each certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(4.) The person granting such Movement Licence shall deliver the certificate or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the Licence, to the person receiving the Licence from him.

(v.) Every Movement Licence and certificate or declaration granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed by the person in charge of the cattle moved, at the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the cattle were moved under such Licence is situate.

*Production of Licence; Names and Addresses.*

9.—(1.) Every person in charge of cattle being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence may be necessary, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or constable, or Inspector or other officer.

*Offences.*

10.—(1.) If a head of cattle is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the head of cattle is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of a head of cattle being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a head of cattle is not marked as required by this Order, or by the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner, consignee, or other person moving the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If any person, by clipping, or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, obliterates, or removes, or attempts to take out, efface, obliterate, or remove, any mark made on any cattle under the provisions of this Order, or in accordance with the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the head of cattle, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a head of cattle is not slaughtered as required by this Order, or by the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the person to whom the Movement Licence is granted, and the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If a head of cattle is exposed in or at any market, fair, sale-yard, or public fair, or other such place, in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner or consignee of the animal, and the person so exposing the same in or at such market, fair, sale-yard, or public fair, or other such place, and the purchaser thereof of any animal so exposed in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of such Licence, each purchaser knowing the head of cattle to be exposed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(7.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order allows a head of cattle to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 28th day of January, 1891.

Wolsley. Arthur James Balfour.  
Hedges Eyre Chatterton. Robert H. Warren.  
William O'Brien.

**SCHEDULE.**

A Scheduled District comprising so much of the parish of Killeen as is situate within the Poor Law Union of Mullingar.

## II.—CIRCULAR TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

No. 3510/90.

Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office,  
Dublin Castle, 22nd August, 1890.

## THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) (PLEURO-PNEUMONIA) ACT, 1890.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit for the information of the Board of Guardians, acting as the Local Authority, the accompanying copy of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict., c. 14), which will come into operation on the 1st proximo.

This Act confers on the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland further powers for dealing with Pleuro-Pneumonia, and provides for the slaughter by the Central Department (instead of as heretofore by the Local Authorities) of all Cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, as well as Cattle suspected of being affected, and Cattle in contact with Cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia, or which have been in any way exposed to the infection of that disease.

It also provides (section 5) for the payment of compensation by the Central Department out of moneys (not exceeding £20,000 in any year) to be provided by Parliament; and if such moneys should prove insufficient, then the expenses of the execution of the Act are to be paid out of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

It will be observed that under this Act the Local Authority will cease to have the power to order the slaughter of any Cattle on account of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

On receiving information of the existence or supposed existence of Pleuro-Pneumonia, the Inspector of the Local Authority will, as heretofore, at once visit the place, and if it appears to him that Pleuro-Pneumonia exists or has within fifty-six days existed thereon, he will (as required by Section 16 of the Act of 1878), make and sign a declaration to that effect, and will serve notice upon the occupier, whereupon the place becomes provisionally an infected place. He will inform the Local Authority, as usual, of his declaration and notice; and by Section 3 of the recent Act he is required in addition to inform the Central Department, with all practicable speed, of his declaration and notice, and to send a copy thereof to the Department.

The Department will then arrange for the valuation and slaughter of the diseased cattle, and also of such other cattle as it may be deemed necessary to slaughter, according to the circumstances of each case.

An Order in Council dealing with the subject will be shortly issued.

In the meantime it would be very desirable for the Local Authority to at once make their Inspectors aware of the mode of procedure as indicated above.

Such further instructions as may be found requisite will be given to the Inspectors in due course.

I am at the same time to express a hope that in the execution of the provisions of the Act, this Department may receive the cordial co-operation of the Local Authority and their officers; and to state that His Excellency will feel obliged for any assistance which the Local Authority can render by the exercise of their influence in securing for the Department the earliest intimation of the occurrence of outbreaks of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

I am to add that the powers and duties of Local Authorities and their Inspectors in regard to the various other diseases dealt with in the Acts of 1878 to 1886, and in the Orders in Council passed thereunder, remain unaffected by the Act of 1890.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KATE.

The Clerk of each Union.





TABLE 2.—Return of Expenditure under the Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888, for the Eight months ended 31st August, 1890.

I.—COMPENSATION PAID TO OWNERS OF SLAUGHTERED CATTLE.						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bedfordshire Union,	.	.	.	.	.	.	584	5	0		
North Dublin Union,	.	.	.	.	.	.	16,207	10	0		
South Dublin Union,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,433	0	0		
Donaghmeltie Union,	.	.	.	.	.	.	87	0	0		
Rothdown Union,	.	.	.	.	.	.	154	0	0		
										21,151	15 0
II.—OTHER EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SLAUGHTER OF THE CATTLE AND DISSEMINATION OF IMPROVED FARMING.											
						.	.	.		905	13 3
Gross Expenditure,						.	.	.		21,257	7 2
Debit Amount Realised by Sale of Carcases,						.	.	.		11,903	11 0
Net Expenditure,						.	.	.		11,354	15 5

TABLE 3.—Return of Expenditure under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, 1890, from the date on which it came in force, 1st September, 1890, to 31st December, 1890, inclusive.

I.—COMPENSATION PAID TO OWNERS OF SLAUGHTERED CATTLE.						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bedfordshire Union,	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	15	0		
Derbyshire Union,	.	.	.	.	.	.	541	5	0		
North Dublin Union,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,543	7	6		
South Dublin Union,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,900	0	0		
Midland Union,	.	.	.	.	.	.	628	17	6		
Rothdown Union,	.	.	.	.	.	.	373	5	0		
										8,279	10 0
II.—SALARIES,						.	.	.		607	5 1
III.—REPAYMENTS OF EXPENSES UNDER THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA SLAUGHTER (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1888.											
						.	.	.		15,094	14 8
IV.—TRAVELLING,						.	.	.		80	2 0
V.—MISCELLANEOUS AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.											
						.	.	.		22	4 8
Gross Expenditure,						.	.	.		25,065	10 0
Debit Amount Realised by Sale of Carcases,						.	.	.		3,711	10 7
Net Expenditure,						.	.	.		21,357	5 5

TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) during the Year 1890.

UNION.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund.
	Compensation to Owners of Cattle and Swine Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	
	Planned Animals.	Animals Slaughtered as being lost to owners with diseased meat.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. ANTRIM.							
Antrim, . . . . .	—	—	—	30 0 0	2 12 9	32 12 9	20 2 3
Ballycastle, . . . . .	—	—	—	7 0 0	2 5 0	10 5 0	3 10 0
Ballymena, . . . . .	—	—	—	26 8 6	1 11 8	28 0 0	—
Ballymore, . . . . .	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	5 0 0
Belfast, . . . . .	—	—	—	137 15 6	6 16 3	144 11 9	81 12 0
Larne, . . . . .	—	—	—	44 0 0	—	44 0 0	—
Lisburn, . . . . .	—	—	—	35 0 0	2 19 11	37 10 11	—
Co. ARMAGH.							
Armagh, . . . . .	—	—	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	40 0 0
Lurgan, . . . . .	—	—	—	33 0 0	1 2 6	34 2 6	27 10 0
Co. CAVAN.							
Bellinabrough, . . . . .	—	—	—	28 8 0	—	28 8 0	13 13 0
Bewboy, . . . . .	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	18 0 0
Cavan, . . . . .	—	—	—	46 0 0	—	46 0 0	49 9 3
Cootehill, . . . . .	—	—	—	38 0 0	—	38 0 0	33 0 0
Co. DOWN.							
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	20 0 0
Downpatrick, . . . . .	—	—	—	12 15 6	—	12 15 6	—
Downsnaught, . . . . .	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—
Glenties, . . . . .	—	—	—	1 0 0	5 16 6	6 16 6	5 4 7
Inishowen, . . . . .	—	—	—	7 12 6	—	7 12 6	—
Letterkenney, . . . . .	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	15 0 0
Midford, . . . . .	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	15 0 0
Stranabally, . . . . .	—	—	—	1 2 0	—	1 2 0	0 14 6
Co. DUBLIN.							
Donbridge, . . . . .	—	—	—	49 3 0	0 4 8	49 7 6	24 11 6
Downpatrick, . . . . .	—	—	—	22 10 0	—	22 10 0	13 0 0
Kilkee, . . . . .	—	—	—	30 12 6	5 10 4	36 3 0	23 11 11
Kewry, . . . . .	—	—	—	22 0 0	—	22 0 0	46 0 0
Newswards, . . . . .	—	—	—	12 0 0	1 17 1	13 17 1	6 0 0
Co. FERMANAGH.							
Enniskillen, . . . . .	—	—	—	69 16 0	—	69 16 0	25 11 0
Irvinestown, . . . . .	—	—	—	25 2 9	—	25 2 9	14 1 4
Lisnakea, . . . . .	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	17 14 3
Co. LONGFORD.							
Coleraine, . . . . .	—	—	—	37 3 0	1 4 0	38 7 0	10 9 0
Lisnashel, . . . . .	—	—	—	21 10 0	—	21 10 0	9 7 6
Londonderry, . . . . .	—	—	—	70 7 0	7 1 2	78 8 2	42 10 7
Maghacall, . . . . .	—	—	—	28 3 0	2 14 6	30 17 6	12 10 0
Co. MONAGHAN.							
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	—	—	—	92 0 0	—	92 0 0	46 0 0
Corkilley, . . . . .	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	20 0 0
Clones, . . . . .	—	—	—	18 8 0	—	18 8 0	3 15 0
Moagh, . . . . .	—	—	—	17 0 0	—	17 0 0	—
Co. TYRONE.							
Castlederg, . . . . .	—	—	—	11 1 0	—	11 1 0	5 10 6
Clapher, . . . . .	—	—	—	17 10 0	—	17 10 0	6 5 0
Cookstown, . . . . .	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	18 0 0	9 10 0
Dungannon, . . . . .	—	—	—	53 5 0	0 15 8	54 10 8	17 19 8
Omagh, . . . . .	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—
Strabane, . . . . .	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	8 4 6
TOTAL, ULSTER.	—	—	—	1,544 18 5	43 12 5	1,588 10 6	710 1 5

\* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1890, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) during the year 1890—continued.

TOWNS.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Cattle and Swine Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Disseminated Animals.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased ones.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. CLARE.							
Ballyvaughan, . . . .	—	—	—	31 0 0	—	31 0 0	—
Corofin, . . . . .	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—
Ennis, . . . . .	—	—	—	11 0 0	—	11 0 0	—
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	—	—	—	16 0 0	1 19 0	17 19 0	—
Kiladyerst, . . . . .	—	—	—	14 0 0	—	14 0 0	25 0 0
Kilrush, . . . . .	—	—	—	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	22 10 0
South, . . . . .	—	—	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	116 9 11
Tulla, . . . . .	—	—	—	27 10 0	—	27 10 0	12 15 0
Co. CORK.							
Bandon, . . . . .	—	—	—	42 14 0	—	42 14 0	91 19 0
Bantry, . . . . .	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—
Castletown, . . . . .	—	—	—	19 0 0	—	19 0 0	6 0 0
Chesability, . . . . .	—	—	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	—
Cork, . . . . .	75 10 0	—	3 10 0	132 18 3	—	167 8 3	99 13 0
Dunsway, . . . . .	—	—	—	7 11 9	—	7 11 9	5 0 0
Ferry, . . . . .	—	—	—	49 10 0	0 12 0	50 2 0	40 17 9
Kinstone, . . . . .	—	—	—	43 0 0	4 15 0	57 15 0	20 13 0
Kinsale, . . . . .	—	—	—	32 12 0	9 7 6	34 19 6	16 6 0
Macroom, . . . . .	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	11 13 0
Mallow, . . . . .	—	—	—	38 7 10	0 12 0	56 19 10	17 11 3
Midleton, . . . . .	—	—	—	62 12 0	5 14 6	66 6 6	25 6 0
Millstreet, . . . . .	—	—	—	24 0 0	—	24 0 0	6 0 0
Mitchellstown, . . . . .	—	—	—	36 0 0	0 11 11	38 11 11	13 0 0
Skibbereen, . . . . .	—	—	—	26 0 8	0 11 0	28 11 8	13 14 4
Skell, . . . . .	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	13 15 0
Youghal, . . . . .	—	—	—	112 0 0	4 17 0	116 17 0	44 4 9
Co. DUBLIN.							
Cabaretstown, . . . . .	—	—	—	36 7 6	2 13 6	41 1 0	—
Diagle, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 15 0
Konamara, . . . . .	—	—	—	16 0 0	—	16 0 0	32 0 0
Kilmarney, . . . . .	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—
Lisnaw, . . . . .	70 15 0	—	0 15 0	65 0 0	1 2 7	66 17 7	6 6 3
Tralee, . . . . .	—	—	—	63 0 0	9 14 6	57 14 6	67 14 10
Co. LIMERICK.							
Green, . . . . .	—	—	—	96 10 0	0 11 0	97 1 0	26 3 6
Glin, . . . . .	12 0 0	—	2 0 0	11 19 6	0 5 0	14 5 6	—
Killeshock, . . . . .	—	—	—	81 10 9	0 19 0	82 2 9	41 11 9
Limerick, . . . . .	—	—	—	87 0 0	—	87 0 0	—
Newcastle, . . . . .	154 2 0	—	24 2 0	60 0 0	—	84 2 0	48 3 0
Rathkeale, . . . . .	—	—	—	106 0 0	—	116 0 0	55 0 0
Co. TIPPERARY.							
Borrisokane, . . . . .	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	7 10 0
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	—	—	—	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	48 10 0
Cahel, . . . . .	—	—	—	80 0 0	—	80 0 0	40 0 0
Clonmel, . . . . .	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	25 3 0
Clonmel, . . . . .	—	—	—	64 0 0	—	64 0 0	—
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	65 0 0
Thames, . . . . .	—	—	—	46 8 0	1 6 6	49 14 6	18 17 9
Tippervary, . . . . .	—	—	—	39 0 0	—	39 0 0	60 0 0
Waterford, . . . . .	—	—	—	90 0 0	—	90 0 0	43 0 0
Co. WATERFORD.							
Dangerrin, . . . . .	417 15 6	—	17 15 6	110 0 0	1 14 6	129 10 0	90 4 3
Killeshock, . . . . .	417 9 6	—	17 9 6	65 0 0	1 13 0	84 2 6	34 16 0
Limerick, . . . . .	—	—	—	31 14 0	—	31 14 0	44 9 6
Waterford, . . . . .	4107 14 0	—	107 14 0	172 4 6	2 15 0	252 14 3	191 10 7
TOTAL, MUNSTER.	173 6 9	—	173 6 9	2,691 10 9	67 18 6	2,835 16 0	1,291 6 1

\* In many cases the amount entered in this column includes sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1890, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In those cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for slaughtered swine only.

TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) during the year 1890—continued.

Towns.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.							Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Cattle and other Animals.			Refunds and Allowances of O.M.S.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.		
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered or having been in contact with diseased stock.	Total.					
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.								
Co. CARLOW.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carlow, . . . . .	—	—	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	25 0 0	
Co. DUBLIN.								
Rathfriland, . . . . .	8 10 0	144 7 6	152 17 6	188 9 9	9 19 7	368 6 10	130 14 6	
Dublin, North, . . . . .	932 6 0	—	932 6 0	517 16 0	14 5 6	1,514 6 6	1,919 14 0	
Dublin, South, . . . . .	928 2 6	—	928 2 6	278 2 6	92 10 0	1,278 14 11	1,797 16 6	
Rathfarnham, . . . . .	72 10 0	326 11 10	401 1 10	698 18 0	88 5 0	878 16 10	372 16 6	
Co. KILDARE.								
Adhy, . . . . .	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	117 0 0	0 16 6	118 11 6	57 16 0	
Colbride, . . . . .	—	—	—	102 0 0	0 10 0	102 10 0	51 18 3	
Nias, . . . . .	124 6 0	—	24 5 0	85 11 2	2 0 2	109 16 4	47 15 1	
Co. KILKENNY.								
Callan, . . . . .	—	—	—	42 0 0	—	42 0 0	26 8 0	
Castlecomen, . . . . .	—	—	—	29 0 0	0 8 6	29 6 6	7 7 6	
Kilcenny, . . . . .	—	—	—	52 0 0	—	52 0 0	25 10 0	
Thomastown, . . . . .	—	—	—	79 0 0	—	79 0 0	39 8 0	
Ulingford, . . . . .	—	—	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	—	
Kino's Co.								
Edenderry, . . . . .	—	—	—	25 10 0	—	25 10 0	—	
Parsonstown, . . . . .	—	—	—	52 10 6	6 12 4	58 3 4	36 3 8	
Tullamore, . . . . .	—	—	—	98 10 0	0 6 6	98 16 6	74 12 6	
Co. LONGFORD.								
Ballymahon, . . . . .	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	65 0 0	
Granard, . . . . .	—	—	—	58 0 0	—	58 0 0	59 0 0	
Longford, . . . . .	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	26 6 0	
Co. LOUTH.								
Ardee, . . . . .	—	—	—	36 0 0	0 7 0	36 7 0	16 5 5	
Drogheda, . . . . .	—	—	—	114 0 0	12 2 0	126 2 0	160 2 6	
Dundalk, . . . . .	—	—	—	84 0 0	4 5 0	88 5 0	47 0 0	
Co. MEATH.								
Droghda, . . . . .	—	12 2 6	12 2 6	105 4 0	—	116 6 6	97 13 2	
Kells, . . . . .	124 0 0	—	24 0 0	82 15 2	7 8 0	125 3 2	86 9 9	
Navy, . . . . .	—	—	—	102 10 0	2 2 0	104 12 0	80 1 10	
Oleasdale, . . . . .	—	—	—	57 0 0	0 0 0	57 0 0	13 17 8	
Trim, . . . . .	11 0 0	—	1 0 0	85 4 0	2 6 0	88 10 0	21 6 0	
Queen's Co.								
Abbeyleix, . . . . .	—	—	—	46 0 0	4 9 2	50 9 2	—	
Mountmellick, . . . . .	—	—	—	21 0 0	1 2 4	22 2 4	42 10 6	
Co. WESTMEATH.								
Athlone, . . . . .	—	—	—	90 18 4	—	90 18 4	15 14 9	
Delvin, . . . . .	—	—	—	22 0 0	—	22 0 0	—	
Mullingar, . . . . .	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	76 16 9	
Co. WEXFORD.								
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	—	—	—	62 0 0	—	62 0 0	51 0 0	
Gorey, . . . . .	155 13 8	3 5 0	68 16 2	150 0 0	5 5 6	205 4 9	71 0 2	
New Ross, . . . . .	—	—	—	118 15 0	2 16 2	121 13 2	99 0 0	
Wexford, . . . . .	—	—	—	60 0 0	12 7 0	72 7 0	36 5 0	
Co. WICKLOW.								
Baldingham, . . . . .	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	45 15 0	
Blackburn, . . . . .	141 6 3	—	41 6 3	65 0 0	—	106 6 3	94 7 6	
Stilleigh, . . . . .	129 0 0	—	28 0 0	74 0 0	2 9 11	111 9 11	19 6 3	
TOTAL, LEINSTER.	1,670 7 6	455 6 10	1,658 14 4	4,316 7 8	210 4 4	4,365 6 1	4,387 12 7	

\* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1890, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In those cases the sums entered represent compensation paid for slaughtered swine only.

‡ Of this amount the sum of 42 s. 6d. was paid in compensation for slaughtered swine.

TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) during the year 1890—continued.

UNION.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.						Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Land Drainage Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Fields and Rees (Hedges).			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	
	Dismal Animals.	Animals destroyed as having been in contact with diseased man.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. GALWAY.							
Bellinakee, . . . .	—	—	—	47 4 8	—	47 4 8	17 18 0
Clifden, . . . .	—	—	—	185 0 0	—	185 0 0	83 10 0
Galway, . . . .	11 18 0	—	1 18 0	60 0 0	—	61 18 0	30 9 2
Glenasmole, . . . .	—	—	—	35 0 0	—	35 0 0	—
Geet, . . . .	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	—
Loughrea, . . . .	—	—	—	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	9 7 6
Mount Bellew, . . . .	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	10 0 0
Oughmard, . . . .	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—
Portlanna, . . . .	—	—	—	29 8 8	—	29 8 8	36 17 6
Team, . . . .	—	—	—	77 0 0	—	77 0 0	—
Co. LUTHER.							
Corrick-co-Shannon, . . . .	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	35 0 0
Monaghan, . . . .	—	—	—	40 6 0	—	40 6 0	20 5 6
Mohill, . . . .	—	—	—	66 19 4	—	66 19 4	27 13 0
Co. MAYO.							
Bellin, . . . .	—	—	—	111 0 8	—	111 0 8	—
Bellinrobe, . . . .	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	197 10 0
Belmullet, . . . .	—	—	—	25 1 4	—	25 1 4	14 15 2
Carrigrohane, . . . .	—	—	—	57 2 6	—	57 2 6	21 4 6
Claremorris, . . . .	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	—
Kilkeel, . . . .	—	—	—	64 0 4	—	64 0 4	—
Swinsford, . . . .	—	—	—	96 17 8	—	96 17 8	69 11 0
Westport, . . . .	—	—	—	25 10 0	—	25 10 0	—
Co. ROSCOMMON.							
Boyle, . . . .	—	—	—	89 0 0	—	89 0 0	41 8 0
Castlerea, . . . .	—	—	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	30 0 0
Roscommon, . . . .	—	—	—	47 2 0	—	47 2 0	23 11 0
Shankstown, . . . .	—	—	—	64 0 0	—	64 0 0	22 0 0
Co. SLIGO.							
Brenn, West, . . . .	—	—	—	54 1 10	1 1 0	55 2 10	27 14 5
Sligo, . . . .	—	—	—	116 13 6	—	116 13 6	40 8 0
Tolercary, . . . .	—	—	—	98 2 2	1 6 8	99 8 10	14 1 1
TOTAL, CONNAUGHT.	1 16 0	—	1 16 0	1,552 10 8	2 6 8	1,554 12 4	702 9 7
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.							
ULSTER, . . . .	—	—	—	1,544 18 6	43 12 3	1,588 10 6	710 1 5
MUNSTER, . . . .	173 6 9	—	173 6 9	9,624 10 2	57 18 6	9,681 16 0	1,581 5 1
LEINSTER, . . . .	1,470 7 6	488 6 10	1,958 14 4	4,916 7 6	210 4 4	5,126 12 0	4,507 12 7
CONNAUGHT, . . . .	1 15 0	—	1 15 0	1,552 10 8	2 6 8	1,554 12 4	702 9 7
TOTAL, IRELAND.	1,645 9 3	488 6 10	2,133 15 1	9,050 7 2	204 1 0	9,254 8 1	1,761 11 9

\*In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1891, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In this case the amount entered represents compensation paid for slaughtered swine only.

‡ Of this total the sum of £208 10s. 10d. was paid in compensation for slaughtered swine.



## IV.—STATISTICS AS TO ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE showing the Number of Live Stock in Ireland in each year from 1874 to 1890, inclusive.

(Taken from Registrar-General's Returns.)

Year.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1874, . . . .	4,124,718	4,841,000	1,095,185	245,753	847,572	180,450
1875, . . . .	4,115,208	4,854,837	1,252,935	270,991	845,119	180,356
1876, . . . .	4,117,449	4,808,157	1,420,943	261,909	856,355	182,216
1877, . . . .	5,897,868	5,857,500	1,495,712	267,267	875,666	165,842
1878, . . . .	5,885,159	4,995,124	1,290,309	278,574	886,615	165,484
1879, . . . .	4,967,778	4,967,508	1,675,188	275,845	896,850	180,836
1880, . . . .	5,931,587	5,932,483	224,269	266,769	905,199	186,222
1881, . . . .	5,956,552	5,956,166	1,894,238	258,078	874,745	187,142
1882, . . . .	5,967,251	5,971,255	1,450,138	265,372	865,928	187,282
1883, . . . .	4,995,965	5,519,551	1,544,564	283,516	861,627	169,760
1884, . . . .	4,172,760	5,568,512	1,351,339	534,411	862,429	180,550
1885, . . . .	4,598,541	5,476,058	1,269,982	284,437	875,450	167,170
1886, . . . .	4,183,924	5,566,643	1,565,142	293,170	879,599	166,565
1887, . . . .	4,157,494	5,577,800	1,468,456	271,729	887,354	166,692
1888, . . . .	4,695,155	5,656,689	1,507,535	255,678	855,568	202,122
1889, . . . .	4,694,174	5,755,187	1,385,270	265,553	864,502	208,586
1890, . . . .	4,540,735	4,812,865	1,555,279	327,155	815,471	212,644
Difference in Numbers between 1889 and 1890, . . . .	Decrease, 154,539	Decrease, 554,518	Decrease, 169,509	Decrease, 25,225	Decrease, 21,569	Decrease, 4,686



## V.—STATISTICS AS TO DISEASE.

TABLE I.—Showing the Results of Contagious or Infectious Diseases in Ireland during each year from 1878 to 1890 inclusive, compiled from the Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities.

Disease.	Description of Animals.	Years.	Number of Cases reported from.	Number of Farms where the disease was first observed from the year 1878 to 1890 inclusive.	Animals Affected.		Disposal of Animals.			
					From which disposed from the year 1878 to 1890.	Attained to such point.	Killed.	Dead.	Recovered.	Remaining diseased at the end of each year.
FLOCK-POX.	Cattle.	1878	80	1,343	—	2,735	2,043	345	—	—
		1879	58	546	—	2,001	2,048	80	—	—
		1880	21	795	—	1,841	1,800	41	—	—
		1881	45	782	—	1,916	1,851	27	1	1
		1882	17	454	1	1,310	1,726	25	—	—
		1883	23	438	—	1,990	1,864	25	2	—
		1884	5	605	—	1,284	1,183	11	—	—
		1885	23	584	—	1,702	1,993	17	—	—
		1886	4	812	—	1,657	1,841	8	—	—
		1887	3	914	—	805	808	14	—	—
		1888	3	251	—	223	214	8	—	—
		1889	4	543	—	181	178	8	—	—
		1890	5	88	—	225	215	8	—	—
FLOCK-POX.	Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	1878	—	—	—	181	No	Returned.	—	—
		1879	1	1	—	21	—	—	—	—
		1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1883	20	1,218	—	114,890	305	814	113,941	794
		1884	10	41	794	1,313	0	83	1,232	—
		1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHEEP-POX.	Sheep.	1878	—	—	—	1,478	No	Returned.	—	—
		1879	28	—	—	2,113	—	—	—	—
		1880	35	373	—	1,401	184	8	1,209	87
		1881	21	165	47	8,658	370	84	1,804	608
		1882	25	147	428	8,812	161	54	1,998	595
		1883	34	302	338	8,773	48	85	8,590	813
		1884	27	578	818	8,618	174	24	8,420	685
		1885	38	115	828	4,812	106	971	4,707	1,089
		1886	21	146	1,000	3,081	27	25	2,933	204
		1887	23	87	254	1,916	44	74	1,800	730
		1888	21	48	218	1,280	24	20	1,236	486
		1889	26	319	484	2,688	84	29	2,575	1,028
		1890	28	279	1,278	8,870	60	120	4,114	3,686
GLANDER.	Horses.	1878	—	—	—	18	No	Returned.	—	—
		1879	18	—	—	80	—	—	—	—
		1880	13	22	—	25	96	—	1	—
		1881	8	17	—	18	27	1	—	—
		1882	7	14	—	50	18	4	—	—
		1883	7	73	—	12	11	2	—	—
		1884	7	73	—	11	10	1	—	—
		1885	6	18	—	18	14	1	—	—
		1886	6	8	—	18	18	—	—	—
		1887	7	27	—	14	14	—	—	—
		1888	7	7	—	7	8	2	—	—
		1889	7	21	—	11	8	1	—	—
		1890	4	15	—	15	15	—	—	—

TABLE 1.—Showing the Results of Contagious or Infectious Diseases in Ireland during each year from 1878 to 1890 inclusive, compiled from the Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities—continued.

Disease.	Description of Animals.	Year.	Number of Cattle reported from.	Number of Pigs or other Poultry upon which death certificates have been issued.	Animals Accused.		Diseased Animals.			
					Threatened disease from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Healed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining diseased at the end of each year.
Tuberc.	Horses.	1878	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
		1879	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
		1880	2	10	—	10	2	—	2	—
		1881	2	2	—	2	4	—	1	—
		1882	2	1	—	2	2	1	2	1
		1883	2	2	1	7	2	1	1	—
		1884	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
		1885	2	2	—	2	2	2	2	1
		1886	4	2	1	2	2	—	1	—
		1887	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
		1888	2	4	—	4	2	1	1	—
		1889	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	—
Swine Fever.	Swine.	1878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	22	21	—	220	40	220	42	2
		1881	22	22	2	272	22	222	22	—
		1882	22	22	—	227	24	227	22	—
		1883	22	22	—	1,212	22	222	222	12
		1884	22	22	12	222	12	222	222	2
		1885	22	22	2	1,212	222	222	222	22
		1886	22	22	22	1,222	222	222	222	22
		1887	22	22	22	1,222	222	1,222	222	2
		1888	22	22	2	1,222	222	222	222	22
		1889	22	22	22	1,222	222	222	222	2
		1890	22	22	2	1,222	222	222	222	2
Anthrax.	Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	1878	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
		1879	12	21	—	22	1	22	2	—
		1880	12	24	—	27	2	22	—	—
		1881	12	21	—	22	—	22	2	—
		1882	12	27	—	22	—	22	2	—
Rabies.	Dogs, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Goats, Horses, Asses, Mules.	1878	14	—	—	22	41	1	—	—
		1879	22	—	—	222	222	22	—	—
		1880	22	—	—	222	222	222	—	—
		1881	22	—	—	222	222	22	—	—
		1882	22	—	—	222	222	22	—	—

TABLE 2.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1890, with the Number of Cattle Slaughtered.

	Number of Cattle reported diseased.	Farms or other Places.				Number of Cattle Slaughtered as having been diseased.	Number of Sheep or other Cattle which died.	Number of Cattle living in contact with diseased Cattle or otherwise exposed to infection.
		Number of Farms or other Places upon which outbreaks of the disease were reported during the year.	Number of Farms or other Places upon which outbreaks of the disease were reported during the year.	Number of Farms or other Places upon which outbreaks of the disease were reported during the year.	Number of Farms or other Places upon which outbreaks of the disease were reported during the year.			
IRELAND.	3	3	07	100	248	2	2,113	
Provinces.								
ULSTER.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
MUNSTER.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
LEINSTER.	3	3	36	100	248	2	2,113	
CONNAUGHT.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Counties.								
Unions.								
Dublin.	Dunleavy.	"	2	2	1	1	33	
	Dublin, North.	2	25	30	102	"	1,462	
	Dublin, South.	2	26	30	30	"	407	
	Rathfriland.	1	4	5	11	1	66	
North.	Dringda.	"	2	2	2	"	61	
	Droghda.	"	"	"	"	"	5	
Westmeath.	Maltinger.	"	1	1	1	"	46	
Total.		3	66	100	248	2	2,113	

\* Of these 542 were found on post-mortem examination to be affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia and 45 with Tuberculosis.

TABLE 3.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of ANTHRAX were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1890, with the number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

COUNTY.	TOWNS.	Number of Cases reported from.	Farms or other Places.		Animals Attacked.				Diseased Animals.				Recovered.	Totaling.	
			Number which were infected with the disease at the time of the outbreak.	Number upon which outbreaks of the disease were reported during the year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Other Animals.	Total.	Cattle.			Total.			
									Cattle.	Sheep.	Other Animals.				
IRELAND.															
PROVINCES.															
ULSTER.		1	2	13	20	8	15	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUNSTER.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LEINSTER.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CONNAUGHT.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
COUNTIES.															
TOWNS.															
Down.	Enniskillen.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Down.	Ferry.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kerry.	Trillick.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lisakeel.	Northdown.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kilkeel.	Castlemore.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
do.	Thornhill.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
King's.	Seaton.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Queen's.	Adair.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Westmeath.	Athlone.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wexford.	New Ross.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Waterford.	Cast.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Galway.	do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
London.	Swanley.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.			2	17	23	8	9	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 4.—Number of Farms or Other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of CHANDERS were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1890, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or Other Places.			Horses Attacked.		Damaged Horses.			
		Number which were attacked with the disease at the end of the previous year.	Number upon which fresh outbreaks took place during the year.	Total Number of horses attacked during the year.	Remains from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
IRELAND, ...	4	—	19	19	—	19	19	—	—	—
<b>PROVINCES.</b>										
ULSTER, ...	3	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
MIDLAND, ...	1	—	14	14	—	14	14	—	—	—
LEINSTER, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>COUNTIES.</b>										
ANTRIM, ...	ANTRIM, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
DOWN, ...	DOWN, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
TYRONE, ...	TYRONE, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
CORK, ...	CORK, ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Total, ...	—	19	19	—	19	19	—	—	—

TABLE 5.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1890, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.			Horses Attacked.		Damaged Horses.			
		Number which were attacked with the disease at the end of the previous year.	Number upon which fresh outbreaks took place during the year.	Total Number of horses attacked during the year.	Remains from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
IRELAND, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 6.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1890, with the number of SWINE reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

COUNTY.	TOWNS.	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.			Holding Swine on Ireland Farms.		Swine Attacked.		Disposed Swine.			
			Number which were isolated with the disease at the end of the year.	Number upon which fresh outbreaks occurred during the year.	Total Number isolated with the disease during the year.	Sloughed.	Recovered.	Remaining Diseased from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
IRELAND, ...		23	16	365	373	—	—	1	1,014	438	417	137	3
<b>PARTICULARS.</b>													
ULSTER, ...		5	—	7	7	—	—	—	16	4	4	4	—
MUNSTER, ...		6	7	149	156	—	—	1	464	183	201	71	—
LEINSTER, ...		10	3	199	202	—	—	—	500	246	176	73	2
CONNAUGHT, ...		1	—	10	10	—	—	—	24	5	10	7	—
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>													
Armagh, ...	Armagh, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Down, ...	Kilkeel, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fermanagh, ...	Irishtown, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	10	2	4	4	—
Monaghan, ...	Monaghan, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tyrone, ...	Omagh, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Clack, ...	Killybeg, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Killybeg, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Cork, ...	Cork, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	3	4	—	—
	Ferry, ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	19	1	6	3	—
	Hallow, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—
	Micheltown, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—
Kerry, ...	Diego, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
	Kilmorey, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—
	Lisnakeel, ...	1	10	11	—	—	—	1	40	1	23	7	—
	Trillick, ...	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	44	—	38	16	—
Limerick, ...	Old, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
	Kilmallock, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Lisnakeel, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	15	2	11	2	—
	Newcastle, ...	6	22	23	—	—	—	—	36	30	21	5	—
	Backs, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	2	4	—	—
Tipperary, ...	Carick-on-Sale, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
	Comal, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
	Clommal, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
	Nenagh, ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	3	—
	Tipperary, ...	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	19	1	9	2	—
Waterford, ...	Carick-on-Sale, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	19	—	11	1	—
	Duggan, ...	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	49	19	19	12	—
	Kilmacabon, ...	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	36	19	10	7	—
	Lismore, ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Waterford, ...	—	42	40	—	—	—	—	142	109	35	3	—

TABLE 6.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1890, with the number of SWINE reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered—continued.

County.	Union.	Farms or other Places.				Fresh Swine as Imported Premises.		Swine Attacked.		Disposed Swine.			
		Number which are attacked with the disease at the end of the previous year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the year.	Total Number of Swine attacked during the year.	In Swine imported from the Continent during the year.	Sloughed.	Recovered.	Recovering Swine from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Dead.	Recovered.	Remaining.
Carlow.	Carlow.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	3	—
	Shillelagh.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	—
Dublin.	Dublin, North.	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	23	2	20	5	—
	Dublin, South.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	46	5	22	19	—
	Rathdown.	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	11	—	6	5	—
Kildare.	Athy.	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	23	1	10	9	—
	Near.	1	12	20	—	—	—	—	30	23	7	—	—
Kilkenny.	Callan.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	7	1	6	—	—
	Corkincomer.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	3	—
	Kilkenny.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—
	New Ross.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Thomastown.	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
	Ulingford.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Waterford.	1	15	16	—	—	—	—	44	28	6	8	—
King's.	Roosna.	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	5	—
	Tullamore.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
Longford.	Granard.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Meath.	Kells.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
	Trillick.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Queen's.	Abbeyfeix.	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	15	2	10	3	—
	Roosna.	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	2	—
Wexford.	Enniscorthy.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	5	—	—
	Gorey.	1	22	23	—	—	—	—	65	64	9	2	—
	New Ross.	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	3	—
	Wexford.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—
Wicklow.	Ballingalee.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
	Rathdown.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	22	—	18	4	—
	Boyleham.	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	75	63	12	—	—
	Shillelagh.	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	38	22	6	—	—
Galway.	Ballinasloe.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Chilf.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Galway.	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	15	5	4	6	—
	Loughrea.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	—
	Tulla.	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
Total.		10	365	375	—	—	—	1	1,014	438	417	157	5



TABLE 7.—NUMBER of CASES of RABIES in the Counties of Ireland, reported by the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1890, with the Number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, and to have Died—continued.

COUNTY.	UNITS.	Number of Animals attacked during the year.	DISEASED ANIMALS.											
			KILLED.						DIED.					
			Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Asses.
Kildare.	Ady.	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Boh.	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny.	Castlecomer.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kilkenny.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Thomastown.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King's.	Ullingford.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Edenderry.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Marston Park.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford.	Wexhampton.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rooskey.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grassfield.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's.	Longford.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Allynagh.	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Carlow.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath.	Marston Park.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rooskey.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ady.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford.	Rooskey.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grassfield.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	New Ross.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow.	Ballinacorney.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Boh.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rooskey.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway.	Ballinacorney.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grassfield.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grassfield.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim.	Grassfield.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grassfield.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grassfield.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo.	Grassfield.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grassfield.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grassfield.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon.	Grassfield.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grassfield.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grassfield.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.			333	336	40	10	2	4	2	6	11	30	4	3





## VL—STATISTICS AS TO EXPORTATION

TABLE I.—Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great

Year.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Slaughtering or Breeding or Export.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1878.	262,284	413,320	4,204	679,807	61,466	741,273	466,626	286,373	753,000
1879.	247,827	320,246	6,408	574,481	64,584	639,065	686,621	366,500	1,053,121
1880.	267,509	417,289	2,492	687,290	68,471	755,761	720,368	321,367	1,041,735
1881.	278,189	370,876	2,761	651,826	37,819	689,645	613,708	100,694	714,402
1882.	313,777	427,716	8,800	750,293	35,638	785,931	578,648	164,508	743,156
1883.	303,695	373,323	1,616	678,634	49,867	728,501	513,186	166,623	679,809
1884.	319,028	387,379	2,299	708,706	71,848	780,554	584,426	177,425	761,851
1885.	363,248	361,819	1,864	726,931	83,860	810,791	610,622	189,480	800,102
1886.	326,386	361,617	1,267	689,270	46,600	735,870	616,813	245,633	862,446
1887.	361,129	400,379	2,282	763,890	28,873	792,763	521,664	228,094	749,758
1888.	356,137	436,560	2,841	795,538	47,285	842,823	480,622	254,746	735,368
1889.	356,369	375,662	1,486	733,517	47,367	780,884	578,123	160,874	739,000
1890.	313,326	395,768	1,189	710,283	25,640	735,923	582,699	260,721	843,420

## AND IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

Britain during each of the years from 1878 to 1899 inclusive.

SWINE.			TOTAL CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts & Gals.	Total.			
401,187	85,180	479,047	1,842,787	4,488	87	4,815	36,480	27,241	18	240	1,852,462
371,379	86,164	459,563	1,764,606	4,507	46	5,065	34,810	25,909	81	277	1,775,540
318,861	80,527	372,880	1,606,641	4,504	70	15,511	31,068	22,381	36	619	1,620,569
349,589	85,463	382,501	1,532,175	4,905	48	15,935	31,669	21,610	70	675	1,547,608
415,143	40,485	495,966	1,945,184	5,230	87	15,711	36,480	25,700	30	672	1,957,666
433,742	57,454	491,017	1,478,910	5,279	80	16,186	14,692	34,853	30	466	1,490,279
437,327	16,421	418,279	1,508,906	5,460	54	10,799	16,290	22,618	10	607	1,520,564
370,688	37,993	338,556	1,668,184	5,096	84	11,450	18,696	26,240	17	793	1,701,579
361,589	20,770	421,218	1,972,887	5,171	60	15,667	32,203	26,776	63	638	1,989,665
469,125	42,768	480,876	1,931,541	5,660	89	11,691	16,790	21,620	34	1,093	1,949,164
466,660	46,182	544,278	1,951,273	4,470	87	15,660	17,378	21,826	39	1,066	1,964,716
458,213	45,640	451,551	1,797,680	5,869	80	16,667	29,687	21,694	30	1,194	1,816,137
505,617	38,710	506,180	1,875,963	5,719	260	34,638	28,419	34,180	10	1,209	1,915,197

TABLE 2.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during

Port of Destination.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast, . . . .	15	"	30	"	45	"	25	25
Belfast, . . . .	8,681	65,207	145	1,697	74,710	6,569	27,216	34,802
Crichester, . . . .	815	5,000	"	"	5,815	2,000	900	2,900
Cork, . . . . .	1,719	66,219	674	43,000	69,212	43,822	61,200	105,022
Drogheda, . . . .	27,879	17,050	"	"	44,929	26,222	24,770	50,992
Dublin, . . . . .	187,629	66,645	6	1,000	254,280	121,000	122,520	243,520
Dundalk, . . . . .	5,600	16,100	"	24	21,724	11,870	16,030	27,900
Dundrum, . . . .	"	1,615	"	"	1,615	200	"	200
Greenock, . . . .	612	5,690	"	80	6,382	37,017	1,544	38,561
Larne, . . . . .	1,766	10,650	"	227	12,643	2,100	1,870	3,970
Limerick, . . . .	365	9,500	200	200	10,265	50	54	104
Londonderry, . . .	6,027	60,710	"	1,471	68,208	26,800	6,400	33,200
Newry, . . . . .	877	6,400	"	"	7,277	600	4,670	5,270
Portmahon, . . . .	"	1,675	"	"	1,675	75	"	75
Sligo, . . . . .	1,365	500	"	"	1,865	7,100	4,000	11,100
Waterford, . . . .	16,224	16,224	300	1,014	33,762	23,107	12,040	35,147
Westport, . . . .	16	"	10	"	26	0	200	200
Wexford, . . . . .	9,331	9,600	7	1	18,939	10,100	2,827	12,927
Total, . . . . .	218,220	266,750	1,312	21,648	487,928	287,790	243,741	531,531

TABLE 3.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the

Port of Destination.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stags.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Wethers.	Lambs.	Total.
Aldershot, . . . .	612	6,700	"	120	7,432	"	200	200
Ayr, . . . . .	1,000	5,100	"	"	6,100	20	"	20
Barnes, . . . . .	2,000	14,000	10	4	16,014	210	6,500	6,710
Belfast, . . . . .	4,700	48,000	1	21,770	74,471	60,000	25,400	85,400
Cardiff, . . . . .	"	2	"	"	2	"	"	"
Dover, . . . . .	"	10	"	"	10	"	"	"
Fleetwood, . . . .	3,000	15,100	40	100	18,240	7,000	2,100	9,100
Glasgow, . . . . .	67,200	66,600	600	6,610	134,010	12,000	8,010	20,010
Greenock, . . . .	"	50	"	"	50	"	"	"
Holyhead, . . . .	20,000	20,000	0	100	40,100	10,000	20,000	30,000
Liverpool, . . . .	225,000	20,100	100	8,100	243,300	120,000	140,000	260,000
London, . . . . .	27	60	"	"	87	"	"	"
Milford, . . . . .	11,000	11,000	50	12,000	22,050	15,000	15,000	30,000
Monmouth, . . . .	25,000	17,000	"	"	42,000	2,000	18,000	20,000
Newport, . . . . .	60	60	"	60	180	6,000	8,000	14,000
Tynemouth, . . . .	400	1,000	"	1,000	2,400	10	"	10
Portsmouth, . . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Porton, . . . . .	50	40	"	"	90	"	"	"
Stoke, . . . . .	1,007	6,000	"	1	7,008	600	500	1,100
Southampton, . . .	100	100	"	200	400	200	"	200
Stranmillis, . . . .	607	12,000	"	607	13,214	1,000	500	1,500
Whitehaven, . . . .	1	6,000	"	"	6,001	200	"	200
Total, . . . . .	288,220	308,750	1,312	21,648	619,928	287,790	243,741	531,531

the Year ended 31st December, 1890, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Exports.			Cattle.	Horses.				Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Fat. Meat.	Stores.	Collops.	Total.				
18	38	56	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	123	Bellin.
15,268	24,820	44,778	888	41	6,543	6,770	16,058	4	113	184,216	Bellin.
788	8	796	8	-	30	47	77	-	8	7,810	Coleraine.
89,867	1,267	41,184	86	2	812	1,325	3,318	3	428	316,709	Cork.
89,148	-	88,745	83	-	118	838	846	-	1	141,800	Drogheda.
103,453	71	204,384	89	64	3,616	5,920	11,616	3	101	779,848	Dublin.
37,663	90,513	24,764	2,945	2	673	745	1,418	1	14	187,112	Dundalk.
122	65	188	44	-	-	-	-	-	1	8,155	Dundrum.
97,003	2,007	36,363	2,466	-	628	1,334	2,518	1	2	81,885	Greencore.
788	1,145	7,338	1	2	348	825	846	-	7	47,581	Lerna.
548	-	145	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	1,473	Limerick.
89,548	2,081	31,340	49	2	408	800	1,417	-	69	126,800	Londonderry.
8,818	18	8,241	645	-	79	127	216	-	7	18,588	Newry.
4	-	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1,385	Portlusk.
13,888	-	13,888	20	1	4	30	18	-	141	85,181	Sligo.
10,888	98	86,122	2	8	1,714	1,835	3,574	2	647	185,184	Waterford.
8	-	8	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	120	Wexford.
11,490	38	11,498	8	2	10	18	37	-	3	30,188	Wexford.
403,417	28,743	603,129	7,798	188	14,898	16,419	66,122	27	1,204	1,218,394	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1890, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain.

Imports.			Cattle.	Horses.				Mules or Ponies.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Debarkation.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Fat. Meat.	Stores.	Collops.	Total.				
841	10,879	18,808	1,881	1	894	987	2,360	3	10	28,368	Arbroath.
141	8,088	8,121	-	-	348	344	872	-	1	14,845	Ayr.
13,208	813	13,888	84	-	618	1,184	1,770	1	4	87,771	Barnes.
46,122	790	66,115	10	2	678	1,846	1,721	4	648	181,229	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Carrick.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	13	Dover.
4,904	6,034	18,718	14	28	1,290	2,418	2,741	-	47	81,185	Eastwood.
13,888	3,787	14,878	48	38	1,361	3,498	3,887	8	84	148,231	Glasgow.
-	11	11	-	-	8	1	8	-	-	58	Greenock.
184,122	6,018	137,184	3,884	87	4,945	3,748	10,118	3	7	844,848	Holyhead.
103,871	10,768	204,611	3,888	34	1,881	2,113	6,398	6	981	781,848	Liverpool.
-	-	-	1	8	38	38	81	-	4	118	London.
37,318	74	37,468	26	1	1,881	1,600	3,181	-	838	137,481	Malton.
10,112	28	86,548	3	-	181	870	415	-	-	87,188	Merseyside.
617	885	778	12	-	18	51	96	-	-	26,188	Newport.
12	-	12	8	-	8	38	84	-	8	8,214	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	47	38	87	-	-	87	Portsmouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	Swansea.
4,904	-	4,904	-	-	38	104	188	-	48	17,388	Widley.
884	-	884	-	-	11	47	76	-	-	1,721	Wilmington.
28	6,458	3,485	1	8	318	885	896	-	7	69,294	Worcester.
808	848	880	188	-	13	38	38	-	8	4,187	Whitehaven.
403,417	28,743	603,129	7,798	188	14,898	16,419	66,122	27	1,204	1,218,394	Total.

TABLE 4.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle

Year.	CATTLE.				SHEEP.				
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1878.	258	—	—	258	88	346	184	—	384
1879.	154	—	—	154	35	189	665	30	420
1880.	250	—	—	250	12	262	433	40	475
1881.	320	—	—	320	—	320	1,314	383	1,697
1882.	265	—	—	265	27	292	282	—	574
1883.	410	—	—	410	42	452	278	—	730
1884.	452	—	—	452	325	777	—	—	777
1885.	—	436	10	446	35	481	27	3	51
1886.	464	512	—	976	—	976	183	28	211
1887.	39	435	—	474	13	487	138	41	270
1888.	24	759	—	783	4	787	438	331	819
1889.	10	846	—	856	—	856	413	78	491
1890.	5	458	—	463	4	467	1,381	643	2,024

TABLE 5.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

Years of Emigration.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Store.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
1881.	2	484	—	—	486	—	418	418
1882.	—	—	—	—	—	—	205	205
1883.	—	104	—	—	104	1,388	—	1,388
Total.	2	488	—	—	490	1,388	623	2,011

TABLE 6.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

Years of Emigration.	Fat.	Store.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
1884.	2	300	—	—	302	—	405	405
1885.	—	317	—	—	317	—	208	208
1886.	—	208	—	—	208	1,388	308	1,696
Total.	2	425	—	—	427	1,388	623	1,611

TABLE 7.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland

Year.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.			
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1878.	441	437	7	885	826	1,811	13,436	7,648	21,084
1879.	801	578	75	1,454	473	1,927	14,818	1,785	16,603
1880.	1,091	613	1	1,705	885	2,590	17,077	4,683	21,760
1881.	310	768	1	1,079	34	1,113	23,077	4,758	27,835
1882.	3	262		265	40	305	22,072	2,868	24,940
1883.	7	35		42	—	42	1,666	2,418	2,460
1884.	478	314		792	13	805	22,403	4,512	26,915
1885.	1,368	638	1	2,007	134	2,141	24,319	1,716	26,035
1886.	478	631		1,109	146	1,255	16,664	4,690	21,354
1887.	250	476		726	36	762	13,072	14,381	27,453
1888.	12	540		552	34	586	20,873	14,061	34,934
1889.	11	463		474	—	474	16,664	23,787	40,451
1890.		418		418	758	1,176	14,028	14,805	28,833

of Man, during each of the years from 1878 to 1890, inclusive.

Swine.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Year.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
1	11	12	478	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	483	1878.
"	"	"	570	2	"	2	2	4	"	"	576	1879.
"	"	"	1,512	1	"	6	5	11	"	"	1,520	1880.
1	"	1	3,577	22	"	20	24	44	"	6	3,599	1881.
"	"	"	1,558	11	"	14	20	34	"	"	1,583	1882.
"	"	"	314	12	"	22	22	44	"	"	362	1883.
"	"	"	617	2	"	22	43	65	1	1	722	1884.
"	20	20	848	12	"	22	20	42	"	"	870	1885.
1	2	3	1,124	24	1	22	120	143	"	1	1,255	1886.
"	4	4	212	17	"	44	44	88	"	2	430	1887.
"	26	26	1,312	2	"	42	42	84	"	"	1,407	1888.
"	"	"	1,348	22	1	47	22	67	"	1	1,418	1889.
"	"	"	3,312	17	"	22	41	63	"	6	3,366	1890.

the Year ended 31st December, 1890, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Swine.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
"	"	"	"	"	"	24	41	65	"	2	106	Dublin.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	413	Dublin.
"	"	"	"	17	"	1	2	3	"	1	1,122	Dundrum.
"	"	"	"	17	"	22	42	64	"	6	4,242	Total.

the Year ended 31st December, 1890, showing the Ports of Embarkation in the Isle of Man.

Swine.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
"	"	"	"	"	"	24	24	48	"	1	461	Douglas.
"	"	"	"	"	"	16	7	23	"	4	462	Port.
"	"	"	"	17	"	1	2	3	"	1	2,122	Ramsey.
"	"	"	"	17	"	21	42	63	"	6	2,246	Total.

during each of the years from 1878 to 1890, inclusive.

Swine.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Donkeys.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Year.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
248	22	274	26,880	8	23	204	1,197	2,024	7	6	27,011	1878.
160	42	202	15,169	11	16	627	1,177	1,810	16	7	21,548	1879.
12	220	232	24,811	22	12	712	1,122	1,834	17	8	25,123	1880.
1	222	223	21,510	4	17	797	1,122	1,919	2	2	24,172	1881.
2	27	29	25,726	20	22	761	1,468	2,251	12	7	26,021	1882.
"	2	2	4,521	6	25	522	1,122	1,670	2	7	2,249	1883.
2	22	24	27,672	22	17	612	1,468	2,112	7	2	26,247	1884.
22	22	44	22,127	24	22	544	1,272	1,838	7	11	21,242	1885.
2	121	123	22,220	24	27	1,011	1,122	2,153	12	4	22,384	1886.
20	148	168	24,826	22	22	1,226	1,542	2,768	42	4	26,176	1887.
2	121	123	43,422	22	42	512	1,122	1,656	12	4	45,222	1888.
7	124	131	46,422	2	42	1,222	1,122	2,344	2	1	47,444	1889.
2	127	129	26,422	2	24	1,212	2,222	3,434	20	24	31,264	1890.

TABLE 8.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

PORT OF ORIGIN.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fal.	Storr.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Wool.	Lambs.	Total.
Andros, . . . .	"	1	"	2	3	336	"	336
Apk, . . . . .	"	"	"	"	"	1,149	479	1,628
Barnes, . . . .	"	"	"	1	1	"	"	"
Bristol, . . . .	"	27	"	"	27	242	14	256
Cardiff, . . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Douglas, . . . .	"	"	4	"	"	"	"	"
Edinburgh, . . .	"	2	"	2	4	25	"	29
Glasgow, . . . .	"	27	"	8	35	8,364	16,711	25,075
Greenock, . . . .	"	2	"	"	2	479	"	479
Highland, . . . .	"	52	"	79	131	256	"	256
Liverpool, . . . .	"	16	"	612	628	488	8	496
London, . . . . .	"	16	"	4	20	126	"	126
Manchester, . . . .	"	62	"	22	84	41	"	41
Merseyside, . . . .	"	1	"	"	1	"	177	177
Newport, . . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Peel, . . . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Plymouth, . . . .	"	18	"	"	18	4	"	4
Portsmouth, . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stirling, . . . . .	"	"	"	"	"	494	212	706
Southampton, . .	"	42	"	2	44	"	"	"
Stamford, . . . .	"	142	"	14	156	2,672	1,470	4,142
Whitehaven, . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total, . . . . .	"	402	"	726	1,128	14,620	16,792	31,412

TABLE 9.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

PORT OF ORIGIN.	Fal.	Storr.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Wool.	Lambs.	Total.
Edinburgh, . . . .	"	"	"	"	"	22	12	34
Edinb., . . . . .	"	62	"	8	70	4,616	212	4,828
Greenock, . . . .	"	1	"	"	1	2,719	"	2,719
Glasgow, . . . . .	"	47	"	1	48	114	"	114
Highland, . . . .	"	2	"	412	414	76	"	76
London, . . . . .	"	126	"	276	402	4,474	2,516	7,000
Manchester, . . . .	"	"	"	"	"	240	"	240
Merseyside, . . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Newport, . . . . .	"	2	"	2	4	14	"	18
Peel, . . . . .	"	141	"	14	155	2,312	1,246	3,558
Stirling, . . . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	212	212
Southampton, . . .	"	2	"	2	4	1,666	27,242	28,908
Stamford, . . . .	"	2	"	"	2	"	"	"
Whitehaven, . . . .	"	1	"	4	5	"	"	"
Widnes, . . . . .	"	1	"	"	1	296	124	420
Worcester, . . . .	"	22	"	22	44	286	80	366
Worthing, . . . .	"	26	"	"	26	121	80	201
Wulfrid, . . . . .	"	2	"	"	2	"	"	"
Total, . . . . .	"	412	"	726	1,138	14,620	16,792	31,412



Year ended 31st December, 1920, showing the Ports of Embarkation.

SEXES.			Spec.	MOUNTS.				Horns or Impress.	Antenn.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Fish.	Birds.	Total.		Sub-Boys.	Monks.	Grillage.	Total.				
.	.	.	.	1	10	24	166	.	.	1,012	Armenia.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1,100	Arg.
.	2	2	.	.	4	27	67	.	.	18	Burma.
1	2	3	.	.	50	74	132	.	.	410	British.
.	.	.	.	.	5	11	30	.	.	29	Caribbean.
.	.	.	.	.	3	2	2	.	.	6	Danish.
.	2	2	.	16	140	201	264	4	2	406	Flamish.
.	39	18	.	8	127	286	421	12	.	10,775	Glasgow.
.	.	.	.	.	1	4	5	.	.	407	Greek.
.	46	52	2	16	504	229	1,254	4	15	1,771	Holyhead.
1	70	77	2	2	40	197	224	.	.	1,600	Liverpool.
.	.	.	.	1	8	7	15	.	.	142	London.
.	1	1	.	2	68	112	172	.	.	524	Norfolk.
.	.	.	.	.	5	8	9	.	.	1-7	Norman.
.	.	.	.	.	2	7	16	.	.	10	Newport.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	2	Port.
.	10	10	.	.	8	10	17	.	.	71	Plymouth.
.	.	.	.	.	26	16	24	.	.	18	Portsmouth.
.	.	.	.	.	5	19	11	.	.	447	Stoke.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	19	Southampton.
.	2	1	.	5	47	64	119	.	2	1,302	Stoke.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	0	Whitehaven.
2	127	130	0	24	1,180	2,000	5,215	20	24	26,742	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1920, showing the Ports of Debarcation.

SEXES.			Spec.	MOUNTS.				Horns or Impress.	Antenn.	Total Animals.	Ports of Debarcation.
Fish.	Birds.	Total.		Sub-Boys.	Monks.	Grillage.	Total.				
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	22	Port of Debarcation.
.	16	16	.	20	170	105	604	8	6	9,604	Belgium.
.	.	.	.	8	21	30	4	.	.	1,116	Colombia.
.	16	16	8	.	67	161	100	.	.	502	Czech.
.	1	1	.	.	8	33	31	.	.	512	Danish.
.	79	77	7	17	849	833	1,680	4	10	9,407	Holland.
.	.	.	.	.	8	43	48	.	.	508	Denmark.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	Danish.
.	8	8	.	1	68	71	136	.	6	145	Greece.
.	1	1	.	8	66	79	129	1	9	4,761	Lebanon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	968	Liban.
.	0	8	.	2	68	141	141	2	.	16,604	Lebanon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	Malay.
.	.	.	.	1	1	40	41	.	.	48	Swiss.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	440	Swiss.
.	1	2	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	441	Spain.
.	2	2	.	8	508	156	278	.	.	1,116	Switzerland.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	540	Switzerland.
2	.	8	.	8	6	8	33	.	.	10	Switzerland.
2	127	138	0	61	1,516	2,060	5,215	20	24	26,824	Total.